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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1929-30

00134062

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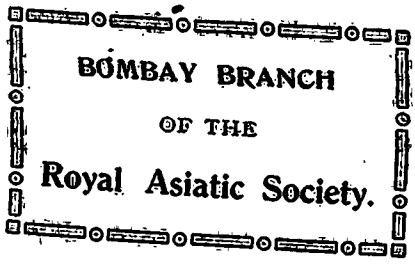

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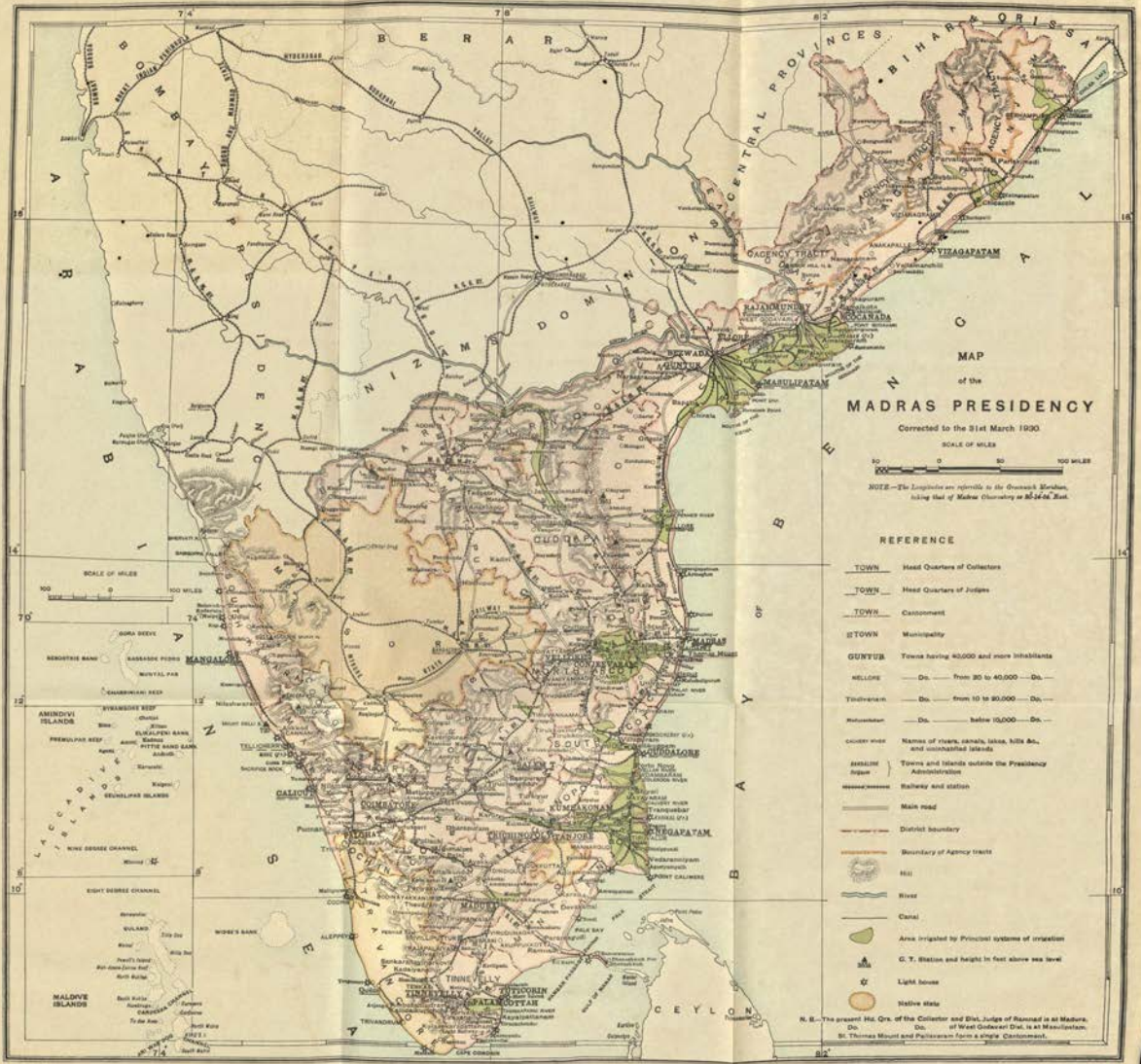

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PREFATORY NOTE

IN compliance with the orders of the Government of India, Part I of this publication—the "General Summary"—deals with the calendar year 1930 and Part II—the main report—with the official year 1929–30 except where it is specifically stated otherwise.

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

General

1. The Madras Presidency, in common with the rest of India, suffered in 1930 from a general trade depression and the civil disobedience movement, though the economic results of the latter were noticeably less marked than in some other Provinces. The salt-making activities of the satyagrahis had no effect whatever on the salt revenue. The picketing of liquor shops at the time of the abkāri sales reduced the rentals in some districts, but it was the general tightness of money and the effects of propaganda, which contributed chiefly to the decrease in the consumption of liquor and the fall in the excise revenue. The civil disobedience movement involved a considerable increase in the expenditure on the police. The general economic depression was so severe that the sea-borne trade of the Presidency decreased by almost twenty crores of rupees during the first eleven months of the year, and the revenue from stamps and registration showed a marked decline. There was also a fall in the number of companies registered and there were only a few flotations of companies with any considerable capital. The prices of the staple food products fell to about pre-war levels, while the crops were a little above the average. The large number of emigrants, who returned from Ceylon and Malaya owing to the closure of many rubber estates there, flooded the labour market

and intensified the menace of unemployment. In addition, the Tamil districts suffered from a severe north-east monsoon. An extremely heavy rainfall at the end of October resulted in floods in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts, which caused widespread damage to standing crops and many irrigation works. Even the Panjapatti reservoir, which was specially constructed as a flood moderator, was breached. The upland tanks to the south of the Cauvery breached and flood waters flowed down into the Cauvery. In Tanjore district almost all the rivers and channels burst their banks. At the end of November a cyclone accompanied by heavy rains caused much damage to irrigation works, roads and railways in the Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chittoor districts.

There was, however, much quiet progress made in several directions. Considerable changes in the machinery of Local Self-Government will result from the amendment of the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act which came into force on 26th August 1930. Experience had shown the necessity for some alterations and the Acts were thoroughly revised. Nominations have been abolished and the franchise extended. Panchayats have been converted into local boards and will be partly subordinate hereafter to the taluk and district boards. The Fisheries Department have started a scheme for stocking village ponds and tanks with fish with the idea of encouraging the ryot to eat fish for his health's sake. Much attention has been paid to education and it is hoped that a greater concentration of elementary schools will improve their efficiency and secure their more

economical running. Good progress has been made with the Cauvery-Mettur Project, which, it is expected, will be completed within the sanctioned estimate. Work on the Cochin harbour bar has been so satisfactory that 165 steam ships were able to enter the inner harbour during the monsoon months. The Madras Services Commission started work at the beginning of the year and undertook all its prescribed duties, except the recruitment to the subordinate and specialist services and the conduct of examinations. Government have ordered that from 1931 the Commission should conduct the special test examinations. Government have encouraged Indian medicine by providing grants-in-aid to institutions of Indian medicine under the management of local bodies or private agencies. The classification of prisoners into three classes as laid down by the Government of India was introduced during the year.

As the Sarda Act to restrict child marriages came into force on 1st April, there were in the first quarter of the year innumerable celebrations of pre-puberty marriages all over the Presidency. The dowries demanded by prospective bridegrooms during March were quite unprecedented.

The Court of Wards handed over the Bodokhemidi and Ramapatnam estates to their proprietors during the year and the successful claimant took over the Uttumalai estate from the Court of Wards. The survey of the Bodokhemidi estate was completed during the year.

An officer has been placed on special duty for two years to examine and report upon the old revenue records prior to 1856 which are in the Madras Record Office. The Translators to Government have prepared and issued as a Government

publication a glossary of law terms in order to standardize the legal terminology in the various vernaculars.

The Hon'ble Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., vacated his office of Member of Council on the forenoon of the 3rd January 1930 and his place was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Archibald Young Gipps Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., on the forenoon of the same day. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, was appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council from the 3rd January 1930. His term as Member of Council which would ordinarily have expired on the 30th March 1930 was extended by His Majesty for another year.

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Pyebron Moir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., vacated his office of Member of Council on the forenoon of the 19th March 1930 and his place was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., on the forenoon of the same day.

The resignations of their offices of Minister tendered by the Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar and the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar, were accepted by His Excellency with effect from the afternoon of the 27th October 1930 and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Bollini Muniswami Nayudu, the Hon'ble Mr. Ponnambala Tyaga Rajan and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Subbarayalu Kumaraswami Reddiyar were appointed Ministers with effect from the afternoon of the same day.

Political

2. The year opened under the shadow of the Lahore Congress resolutions in favour of independence and a civil disobedience campaign and

the main political event of the year has been the civil disobedience movement. Opinion in Congress circles in this Presidency was at first far from united in favour of the Lahore resolutions. There was a certain amount of unwillingness to resign among the Swarajist members of the Legislative Council. Nine of them actually sent in resignations which they did not wish to take effect until after the Bills to amend the Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts had been discussed in the Council. In February, when the Working Committee of the All-India Congress called upon the Provincial Congress Committees to prepare for the civil disobedience campaign, there was some enthusiasm amongst the Āndhra Congressmen, but in the Tamil districts all the leading members of the Provincial Congress Committee, who were opposed to the boycott of the Council, resigned from the Committee.

When Gandhi inaugurated the civil disobedience campaign at Dandi in April, the salt law was broken in some Telugu districts and in Madras City, and C. Rajagopalachari began his march to Vēdāranniyam. Salt-making on a large scale, however, did not last long in the Telugu districts and after the arrest of C. Rajagopalachari, immediately he broke the salt law, there was no serious breach of the Salt Act in the Tamil districts except at Vēdāranniyam and even there it stopped on the arrest of the whole camp at the end of May. In Madras City there were daily breaches of the Salt Act for about a fortnight in April, but they were not continued after a riotous mob had been dispersed by the police on the evening of 27th April. There were no really serious attempts to raid salt factories. The economic effect of salt-making was

negligible, though it bred a spirit of lawlessness, particularly in the Telugu country.

The decline in salt-making was followed in the Telugu districts by the cutting of the spathes of toddy palms on a large scale. The movement began in Guntūr and Kistna and extended later to the Nellore, East and West Gōdāvari districts. This phase of the civil disobedience movement was difficult to check, more especially in those areas where it had the connivance of the villagers but it was eventually brought under control by a series of prosecutions for mischief.

Another phase of the civil disobedience movement was the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops. This met with a certain amount of success in the Āndhra delta districts, particularly at Bezwada. There was picketing of toddy and arrack shops in some Tamil districts and in Malabar. Picketing resulted in a decrease in the shop rentals in some districts when the abkāri sales were held, though in others and in Madras City there was actually an increase. Picketing of foreign cloth shops occurred chiefly in the Telugu delta country and was worst at Ellore and Bezwada. As the picketing of both liquor and foreign cloth shops in Malabar showed no signs of abating, the Congress organizations in Malabar were declared unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in December. In Madras City foreign cloth was sold without hindrance throughout the whole agitation. There was also considerable propaganda by the Swadeshi League, assisted by the Women's Indian Association and the Youth League, for the sale of khaddar and swadeshi goods. A swadeshi exhibition was opened in Madras City by Sir P. C. Ray.

The whole movement was notable for a series of public meetings at which the Government was systematically reviled and the police urged to resign. In the Telugu delta districts this had a considerable effect upon the general population. As a result, there was much talk about the non-payment of taxes and some social boycott of the police. Proscribed literature was also read at public meetings in these districts. Eventually however this seditious propaganda was checked by counter-propaganda and loyalist meetings and by the application to this Presidency of the Police Incitement to Disaffection Act and by a series of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. Disobedience of these orders was a favourite method of courting arrest. The Press Ordinance and the Unauthorized News-sheets Ordinance checked to some extent anti-Government propaganda in the press. When Congress leaders were arrested, hartals were attempted, usually with indifferent success.

Although the civil disobedience movement was nominally non-violent it soon became apparent that mass law-breaking could not be undertaken without violence. This was eventually realized and there was some fear expressed in non-Congress circles lest the inculcation of disrespect for the law should prove a boomerang under self-government. The picketing of liquor shops in particular led to assaults and stone throwing. In Madras City on the 22nd April there were two collisions between the police and riotous mobs. On the 27th a mass meeting was held on the beach, which was attended by a large number of Choolai Mill strikers, who were exasperated at the eleventh-hour refusal of the management to reopen the

Mill on the 28th. After a struggle lasting for about one hour, the mob was dispersed from the beach without recourse to firing. Later, however, the more desperate section of the mob, about two thousand in number, entrenched themselves at the narrow entrance to a road, with detachments in the open spaces on either side and were able to subject the police not only to a frontal attack but also to a heavy crossfire of missiles. This mob was eventually dispersed, but only after the police had opened fire. The situation was admirably controlled by the Commissioner, who was present in person throughout, and from first to last only seven shots were fired. Riots directly due to the Congress teachings occurred at Tindivanam, Arcot, Gudiyāttam, Madura, Bōdināyakkanūr, Kumarapālaiyam, Gudivāda, Ellore and Sholinganallūr and at these places the police were compelled to open fire. There were also many other disturbances of minor importance. The application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to the Āndhra Provincial Congress Committee and the District Congress Committees of the Guntūr, Kistna and West Gōdāvari districts in June and to the Nellore District Congress Committee in July substantially checked the movement in those districts. The use of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and the forcible dispersal of unlawful assemblies resulted in the collapse of the movement almost everywhere by the beginning of August.

From July to October there were a series of loyalist meetings, at first organized mostly by officials but afterwards more generally by private persons. At the end of the year the civil disobedience movement was largely moribund. Only in Malabar was there any noticeable activity. In

some other districts and in Madras City "flag salutation" ceremonies were being used as a means of annoying the authorities. The civil disobedience movement never had the active sympathy of the majority of the population, except possibly in the Telugu delta districts. Muhammadans, in particular, had little sympathy with it and a number were definitely opposed to it. The volunteers were, to a large extent, men without occupation, who were attracted to the movement by the prospect of free food. Very few of them after release from jail resumed their unlawful activities and a number apologized while still in jail. Students were, on the whole, inactive, although there were some hartals on the arrest of Congress leaders. The prominent Labour leaders, with one exception, were opposed to the Congress programme and the labouring classes were unaffected by the movement, though some of them, particularly the weavers in Salem and Coimbatore districts, found their means of livelihood seriously endangered by it.

In the realm of constitutional politics the most important event of the year was the general election in September. The Congress, as a party, took no part in the election, leaving the field to the Justice Party and the Ministerialists. There was no great difference in political outlook. Both parties stood for constitutional progress and were in principle opposed to the Congress policy but were divided in allegiance to particular leaders. Many candidates were therefore prepared to support whichever party was successful. The Justice Party, according to "Justice," put 45 candidates in the field of whom 36 were successful. There were nine members elected who could be

clearly designated as Ministerialists and there were other groups of "Moderates," "Independents" and Europeans. One Swarajist was also returned. In these circumstances His Excellency the Governor called upon Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu, the leader of the Justice Party, to form a ministry. The new ministry took office on the 27th October. The number of votes recorded was slightly less than at the previous general election. The picketing, which was attempted in some districts, had very little effect.

Throughout the year there was a considerable discussion of the future constitution of India. The report of the Statutory Commission was received with disappointment even in quarters where a favourable reception might have been expected and elsewhere was fiercely denounced as a reactionary document. The "nationalist" papers called upon the Government to disregard its recommendations entirely and announce that a Round Table Conference was to be convened in order to frame a constitution on the basis of dominion status. It was further urged that the "repressive" policy adopted by Government should be stopped so that the Congress leaders might be induced to attend a conference on this basis. It was generally recognized outside extremist circles that the civil disobedience method was harmful and the Jayakar-Sapru peace move was welcomed. The pronouncements of His Excellency the Viceroy encouraged moderate opinion in the belief that there was much to be hoped from the Round Table Conference and at the end of the year the proceedings of the conference in London were being watched with considerable interest.

The South Indian Liberal Federation decided to remove all restrictions on the admission of Brahmans into the Federation. The results of the general election showed that the Non-Brahmans have little to fear from Brahmans politically, since only nine Brahmans were returned, whilst 65 Non-Brahman Hindus were successful.

3. Though the rainfall in April was below the average, that in May was on the whole sufficient. In the later part of June, there were heavy rains on the West Coast and in the Nilgiris, but early in July the south-west monsoon died away and delayed agricultural operations on the West Coast. Throughout July and August the rains were below the average in almost all the districts which depend on this monsoon. In September, however, the rainfall was generally sufficient throughout the Presidency. The area cultivated with both wet and dry crops was above the average. **Economic**

The north-east monsoon set in early and heavy rains lasted on the East Coast throughout October and November until the early part of December. Except in the areas affected by floods and cyclones, conditions at the end of the year were generally promising. The price of food-grains remained at a low level.

In the last week of October a severe storm visited Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts and a part of the Nilgiris district and floods caused much damage to crops and houses. Ten lives, so far as is known, were lost in these districts and many irrigation works in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts were breached. Communications by road and rail in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and part of the Nilgiris were dislocated for several days. During the last week of November a cyclone

passed over Madras City and North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot and Chittoor districts and damaged many roads and irrigation works. Steps were immediately taken to relieve the distress caused by these two storms. Government have sanctioned the remission of land revenue on a liberal scale and have ordered the postponement of kists in the areas most seriously affected. The repair of irrigation works has been taken up and grants of money or of timber are being made, where necessary, for rebuilding damaged houses.

Legislative Council

4. The Legislative Council sat on 30 days during the year. Twenty-eight days were allotted for official business, though some non-official business was taken up on two of these days and two days were allotted solely for non-official business. The term of three years of the third Legislative Council was extended by six months from 13th December 1929. A general election was held on 9th September 1930 and the newly constituted Council met on the 6th November, when Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi was unanimously elected as the President of the Council.

Seven Government Bills were passed during the year. The Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, were intended to carry out some improvements which experience had shown to be necessary. Nominations to municipal councils and local boards were abolished and provision was made for the representation of women and minority communities by reservation of seats in joint electorates. The franchise was extended and provision made for triennial general elections. The sex disqualification of women from standing for election to municipal councils was abolished,

as were indirect elections to district boards. Provision was made for the constitution of municipal and local fund services for the Presidency. The Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, was repealed and village panchayats were brought within the scope of the Local Boards Act.

The Madras Town Planning Act, 1920, was amended and provided for the inclusion of town improvement in town-planning schemes. Provision was made for the submission by municipalities of a general town-planning scheme for the whole town by 31st March 1934. Bills to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, and the Andhra University Act, 1925, were also passed. A Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, was passed, enabling the Local Government to appoint additional district judges to a district court on the recommendation of the High Court in order to relieve congestion of work. The Malabar Tenancy Bill, which was originally passed by the Council on 15th October 1929, was returned in part by His Excellency the Governor on 11th November 1929 for the consideration by the Council of certain amendments proposed by him. The Council passed the Bill in an amended form, but on 24th February 1930 the Bill was again returned by His Excellency for reconsideration with a recommendation that a proviso to a certain sub-clause be omitted. This proviso was omitted and the Bill was finally passed by the Council on 1st March 1930.

Five non-official Bills were passed during the year. The Bill for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic applies to the whole of the Presidency and is intended to make better provision for the suppression of brothels and

of traffic in women and girls and for other purposes of a like nature. It makes it an offence to keep, manage or assist in the management of a brothel and gives power to a magistrate, on information, to order entry into a brothel and remove therefrom all minor girls. It provides for the punishment of importation of women for prostitution, of procuration and of solicitation in public places. The Madras Gaming Bill extended to the mufassal the provisions of the Madras City Police Amendment Act, 1929, in order to suppress bucket shops for wagering on horse races. A Bill was also passed to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act, 1895, while the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Amending Bill enlarged the jurisdiction of the Board and vested it with wider powers of control over temple committees. The Sevvalpatti Impartible Estate Bill was also passed.

There were seven motions for the adjournment of the business of the Council for discussing matters of urgent public importance. The leave of the Council was obtained for only two. Of these, the motion on the proscription of certain Gandhi films was carried by the Council, whilst the motion on the use of violence by the police in dealing with the civil disobedience movement was talked out. The Council passed unanimous resolutions welcoming the announcements of His Excellency the Viceroy on dominion status and the Round Table Conference and condemning the attempt to wreck the Viceregal train.

Police

5. Much additional work was thrown on the police during the year by the civil disobedience movement and they were frequently called upon to

maintain law and order. The civil disobedience activities led to serious rioting in several places and some loss of life and there was much abuse and even attempts at social boycott of the police in some districts. Yet the force remained loyal throughout, and courageously and effectively dealt with almost every serious situation. There was also serious communal rioting between Muhammadans and Hindus at Vellore in June in addition to other more minor communal riots elsewhere during the course of the year. In order to maintain law and order more effectively, a new armed force with a strength of ten sergeants, ten havildars major, 50 head constables and 594 constables was enlisted and trained as a Presidency armed reserve. This force consists of ten detachments located in different districts. It is sufficient, on mobilization, to cope with general conditions of disturbance.

An additional Deputy Inspector-General was sanctioned to take charge of the Criminal Investigation Department together with the two Railway districts, the rest of the Presidency being divided into four ranges, each in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General. The post of Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Crime Branch, was abolished. A central intelligence bureau was established in Madras and nine branch intelligence bureaux in the districts. A separate armed reserve was also provided for West Gōdāvari district.

The administrative changes introduced in the Madras City Police in 1929 have proved their usefulness in the course of an unusually trying year. The department of Law and Order has had much additional work as a result of the civil

disobedience movement, but has promptly and efficiently dealt with disturbances, hartals and demonstrations. The number of cases registered by the Crime Department has again increased. The trivial nature of some of them seems to show that the public are more inclined to seek the help of the police. There is reason to suspect, however, that criminals who have escaped from mufassal settlements have been at work in the City. In the Record Section considerable progress has been made in classifying criminals and preparing personal records. The Traffic Department has had to deal with a steadily increasing volume of traffic.

One sub-inspector and two head constables were awarded the King's Police Medal. An Inspector and six subordinate officers were rewarded by Government with two months' pay for their courage and discipline in dealing with the serious rioting at Komarapālaiyam which resulted from Congress picketing.

The Chemical Examiner, Madras, delivered a series of lectures to certain Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors on the technical aspects of the investigation of crime and on the preservation and despatch of exhibits for chemical examination. These officers are now engaged in teaching other officers in their districts. In future probationary Sub-Inspectors and superior officers will be given instruction in these subjects in the Police Training School.

Criminal justice

6. The number of grave crimes was slightly less than in the previous year, when the figure was the lowest since the Police Commission Reforms of 1907. Grave crime was still serious in Coimbatore. There was an increase of crime in Kistna and Tinnevelly districts. In the former it was

largely due to the spirit of defiance to law and authority created by the civil disobedience movement and in the latter to the depredations of certain criminal gangs.

Owing to the civil disobedience movement there was a large number of prosecutions for breaches of the Salt Act, for offences arising out of the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops, Congress processions, hartals and demonstrations and for violations of orders passed under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

A juvenile court was established in Madras City for trying all cases in which juveniles are involved.

Civil justice

7. There was a marked fall in the number of original suits owing to the general trade depression, the tightness of the money market and the fall in price of the staple food products.

The number of suits instituted in the City Civil Court and the Court of Small Causes, Madras, continued to be high. The Corporation of Madras filed a large number of suits in the City Civil Court for the recovery of taxes and drainage construction charges. The City Tenants Protection Act was also responsible for much litigation.

Owing to the increased number of first appeals instituted in the High Court on the Appellate Side the pendency of these appeals has increased, but the number of second appeals instituted fell considerably and pendency was appreciably reduced by the end of the year.

During the year four additional Sub-Judges and four additional District Munsifs were appointed under the Amended Civil Courts Act and a temporary sub-court was opened. The court

of the District Munsif of Anantapur was made permanent.

Prisons

8. A new special jail for women was opened during the year at Vellore. It was the first of its kind in India and is modelled according to present day ideas.

Owing to the civil disobedience movement there was an increase in the jail population which resulted in temporary overcrowding in most of the jails. The classification system was brought into operation during the year. A and B class prisoners were accommodated as far as possible at Vellore and Cannanore. B class prisoners, however, who were sentenced to simple imprisonment were concentrated in the District Jail at Cuddalore. The C class satyagraha prisoners were distributed among different jails including the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, where accommodation was available owing to the release of a large number of Mappilla rebellion prisoners. This special camp jail was also used to relieve the overcrowding in the jails of the Bombay Presidency.

The number of punishments decreased during the year in spite of the fact that some ill-behaved satyagraha prisoners attempted to create indiscipline by obstructive tactics.

Two hundred and eight prisoners were conditionally released on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards. Two hundred and forty-four Mappilla rebellion prisoners were conditionally released under the scheme of premature release. Three hundred and twenty-one satyagraha convicts, on tendering apologies, were conditionally released under the orders of Government. Under the Andaman colonization scheme 64 prisoners were

selected and despatched with their consent to the Andamans.

The health of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory, though there were a large number of new admissions suffering from dysentery. Enteric fever was also more prevalent.

The Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah were overcrowded during the second half of the year, owing to the large number of adolescents concerned in the civil disobedience movement who were dealt with under the Borstal Schools Act. These adolescents are now being transferred to a separate Borstal annexe at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. The Borstal system of training is now being adopted in the adolescent sections opened in certain central jails for the treatment of boys not dealt with under the Borstal Schools Act. The experiment of appointing an honorary organizing secretary for Borstal after-care work has proved most successful, though somewhat arduous for an honorary worker.

Registration and companies

9. Eight new permanent sub-offices and a temporary one were opened during the year and three temporary sub-offices were made permanent, so that the number of separate sub-offices rose from 563 to 572. The number of registrations decreased by nearly 10 per cent. This is due to the economic depression in trade and the low price of every kind of agricultural produce. In the Madras-Chingleput district a new method of copying documents was adopted. They are now being photographed and it is hoped to extend this system to other districts in the course of time.

The growth of joint stock organizations in the Presidency is shown by the fact that the number of companies working increased from 818 to 876

during the year. One hundred and eight new companies were registered, though 53 ceased to exist. Thirty-five of the new registrations were trading and manufacturing concerns and 30 were banking and loan companies. Five companies were floated with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs or over, the largest being the Liberal Bank of India, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. The increase in the number of provident insurance societies by six shows that the poorer classes are realizing the necessity of providing for their families. The number of life assurance companies also increased from seven to ten during the year.

Co-operation

10. More attention has been paid to the rectification or liquidation of the existing bad societies rather than to the formation of new ones. The greater number of societies are for co-operative credit. The amounts due by these societies to the Central Banks increased somewhat owing to the low prices of the chief agricultural products and the prevailing economic depression. A new Central Bank was registered in July to take over from the Christian Central Bank the financing of the primary societies in Madras City. The Central Banks are gradually developing their short-term loan business.

The supervision of the primary societies is done by the local supervising unions. The work of these unions is co-ordinated by the District Federations. Four federations have, however, given up their work and it is now carried on by the administrative section of the Central Banks concerned. The federation at Salem, which had done practically no work, went into liquidation and the registration of the South Arcot Federation was cancelled. The Madras Central Urban Bank

offered to contribute to every Central Bank that opened an administrative section a sum equivalent to half the expenditure budgeted by the Central Bank. Thirteen Central Banks have already applied for this subvention. As the Madras Central Urban Bank has drawn up a definite plan of work for the Central Banks to follow, it is hoped that this scheme will do much to rectify and consolidate societies. The Central Land Mortgage Bank which was started in Madras at the end of 1929, has had some difficulty in selling its debentures owing to the high rates of interest on Government loans and it has therefore had to stop further expansion of land mortgage credit. The Badaga Land Mortgage Bank began work in January 1930, but only one loan of Rs. 400 has been disbursed.

The object of loan and sale societies is to collect members' produce and arrange for its sale, advancing loans meantime. But the ryots do not yet realize the benefit of joint sale and seem reluctant to part with their produce. The loan and sale societies dealing in cotton, however, are promising and a Deputy Director of Agriculture is to work under the Co-operative Department in Tinnevelly district and assist societies in grading cotton and controlling the production and re-distribution of pure seed.

Co-operative education of a general kind is given by the Āndhra Sahakara Sammelanam, the Tamil Nadu Federation, the Provincial Co-operative Union and the District Federations. Co-operative education of a special kind is given at the Government Institute of Commerce at Madras where there is a regular course lasting for over one

year. Shorter courses of four and half months in length are held at the six Co-operative Institutes.

The rules under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, have been amended. Societies, which have a reserve fund exceeding 20 per cent of their working capital, may now utilize the excess in their business and audit fees can be levied on societies having more than 1,000 members or over one lakh of rupees of transactions if their accounts are audited by the Government staff.

Local boards and municipalities

11. During the year Bellary and Gōbichettipālaiyam Taluk Boards were dissolved and reconstituted. The Chirakkal Taluk Board was abolished and the Malabar District Board took over the administration of that area. The Kāvali Taluk Board was divided into the Kāvali and the Kovur Taluk Boards. The Anakāpalle Municipality was still administered throughout the year by the Special Officer appointed by Government. The Vellore Municipal Council was superseded for three months as acute differences between the then irremovable chairman and the majority on the municipal council resulted in a deadlock. The reconstitution of the council had to be postponed for a month to enable the elections to be completed. The Virudhunagar Municipal Council was also superseded for six months. The reconstitution of this municipal council has been postponed for a further period of six months.

The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Amendment Acts were passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th February 1930 and came into force on the 26th August. Very important changes were introduced by these Acts in the system of administration of local boards and municipal councils. The Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, was repealed. The panchayats

constituted under that Act became local boards and the village is treated as the unit of local self-government in non-urban areas. The franchise has been considerably enlarged and nominations have been totally abolished. Direct elections to district boards have been introduced and the disqualification of women to stand for election to municipal councils has been removed. A village development fund is to be constituted for each district to cater for such needs of the villagers as sanitation and water-supply. Provision has been made for the automatic removal of chairmen and presidents by the passage of motions of no confidence in them and for their removal by Government *suo motu* in certain circumstances.

As some local bodies were inclined to show sympathy and even support to the civil disobedience movement, local bodies had to be warned that if they continued to do so Government would withdraw their financial assistance and even, in extreme cases, dissolve and supersede them.

Trade and ports

12. Owing to the world-wide trade depression and the consequent fall in prices and, to a lesser extent, to the civil war in China and the political disturbances in India, the private trade of the Presidency decreased by nearly Rs. 20 crores during the first eleven months of the year. Foreign exports were less by Rs. 9·24 crores owing mainly to smaller despatches of groundnuts, raw cotton, tea, pepper, tanned hides and skins and cotton piece-goods, though there were increased shipments of coffee and raw tobacco. Foreign imports were less by Rs. 5·97 crores, owing mainly to smaller receipts of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, iron and steel. The coasting trade also decreased by Rs. 4·23 crores.

The gross revenue receipts of the Madras Port Trust for 1930 were nearly eight and a half lakhs of rupees less than in 1929 and the total tonnage of goods handled was over two lakhs less. This was due to the general trade depression, one feature of which was the return of over 46,000 emigrants from the Malaya States during the last four months of the year. Houses for the Chairman, the Chief Engineer and the Mechanical and Electrical Engineer were constructed during the year. The Port was affected by cyclonic weather on four occasions. The most severe storm was on the 28th November during which two ships were damaged and the northern revetment breached.

The gross revenue of the Tuticorin Port Trust decreased by over Rs. 30,000, but it has resumed its position as the second port in the Presidency. The number of steamers calling at the Port increased slightly, while the number of sailing vessels decreased. As the Government of India were unwilling to consider the question of making a free grant for a deep-water harbour scheme, the proposal has been dropped. The dredging of the boat channel for lighters was completed during the year and further reclamation carried out on the foreshore.

The number of steamers calling at Cochin Port increased but the number of country sailing vessels decreased. Eight centre-mooring berths now exist in the inner harbour to which steamers not exceeding 500 feet in length can make fast. There are also three open berths for smaller steamers. Mooring fees were levied from 1st June 1930.

There was a decrease in the sailing craft traffic in the West Coast minor ports and the slump in the groundnut trade has resulted in a decrease in the number of foreign vessels entering Cuddalore

and Porto Novo. Port dues leviable at the minor ports were reduced by half an anna per ton for all classes of vessels from 1st September 1930. Various improvements have been carried out at the minor ports.

Agriculture

13. Research work on cereals has produced two strains of the yellow variety of cholam and one of the white which have given better yields than the local crop. Work on cotton at Kovilpatti and Guntūr shows promise of producing a new strain of "karunganni" higher in yield and of better quality than the present strains and the first good strain of "cocanadas." For three seasons a comparison has been made between the sowing of cambodia cotton on the 1st September and on the 1st October. Every year the earlier sowing has given a very definitely heavier yield. Cholam treated with a dressing of ammonium sulphate and supers has been found to give a large increase in yield. The work on coconuts at Kasaragod has shown that clean cultivation has a beneficial effect on the yield. Experiments are being made to see if the less woody parts of the coconut leaf will rot in a reasonable time and form manure. It has been found that when ammonium sulphate is partly substituted for oil-cake a better crop is obtained from the sugarcane. It has been discovered that when the supply of water is varied only one irrigation, given at the time of planting, is necessary to mature a sugarcane crop. The analysis of some chemical manures by the Chemical Section showed that some legislation is necessary to control the sale of manures and fertilizers. It has been found that cholam fodder alone is not sufficient even in liberal quantities for a bullock at rest. Further work on the use of sodium nitrate

as a paddy manure has shown that it is unprofitable. It has been found that when the drainage is improved the betel vine yields a better crop. An improved type of bullock yoke has been designed, but as it competes with the ordinary yoke which is a log of wood, it is naturally higher in price and may be difficult to sell to the cultivator. Ongole and Kangayam herds are being bred in order to produce a number of bulls of a good type for sale with the ultimate object of improving the cattle of the Presidency. Thirty-six Kangayam and 75 Ongole bulls have been put out for breeding purposes. By cross-breeding the Delhi buffalo with the local animal it is hoped to improve gradually the local breed in size and milking capacity.

Demonstration work on plots belonging to ryots has been continued on the same lines as before, though there has been some re-arrangement of the demonstrators' work so that they may supervise the plots more effectively. The two motor exhibition vans are now being equipped with exhibits and lecturers to convey information on one or two subjects only and they are being sent out on ten-day tours. Propaganda is being carried out for the drill sowing of cotton, chiefly in the Tinnevelly district, for the reduction of the seed rate of paddy and for the planting of sugarcane in lines. Plantains are usually planted from November to February and come to maturity in twelve to fifteen months. Over 5,000 acres of plantains have been planted on demonstration plots in May and June and it has been shown that with intensive cultivation bunches can be obtained in six months. Steady progress has been made in the propaganda for the sowing of green manure crops on paddy land and

for the application afterwards of an artificial manure. The increased demand for green manure seeds is an indication of the success of the propaganda work on the manuring of paddy. Efforts have been made to induce the ryot to use oil-cake rather than too much mineral manure for sugarcane. Selected paddy, cholam, coconut and potato seeds have been distributed. Many hundreds of iron ploughs have been sold during the year and arrangements have been made to distribute them from the departmental depots. Notifications under the Pest Act to control the "nephantis serinopa" pest in Malabar and South Kanara were re-issued during the year and over two lakhs of palms were cleared in these districts. The pest does not reappear in the areas which have been cleared but continues to appear in new areas. The Act has also been introduced in parts of North and South Arcot districts in order to control the hairy caterpillar, "amsacta albistriga." The special staff for dealing with the bud-rot of the palmyra in the Telugu delta districts has been disbanded as the remedial measures are now well-known to the cultivators. The notification however continued in force.

Veterinary

14. The Madras Veterinary Service has been reorganized and a new Provincial Service constituted. The cadre of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was increased from 254 to 267. The number of veterinary institutions rose from 106 to 112 during the year. The curriculum of the Madras Veterinary College has been revised and four new lecturers were appointed. The College laboratory issued 310,125 doses of rinderpest virus during the year.

There were some virulent outbreaks of rinderpest, the most severe of which were in Kistna, Guntūr, Kurnool, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Malabar. The Cattle Disease Act was enforced in certain districts. Widespread inoculation by the serum-simultaneous method was carried out and the total number of inoculations performed during the year was 141,984. There were eight stray cases of horses affected with surra.

In addition to the usual propaganda at health weeks and cattle fairs the Agricultural Department motor vans were used for carrying on propaganda work on veterinary matters in collaboration with the Agricultural officers. Towards the end of the year the two Agricultural motor vans were lent to the department for two months for exclusive propaganda work on veterinary matters and they were used for a tour in Vizagapatam district.

Fisheries

15. As the Royal Commission on Agriculture suggested that the addition of fish to the diet of the cultivator was desirable, a scheme of propaganda in rural pisciculture has been started. It is intended to stock the numerous village ponds with fish and an Assistant Director and staff have been sanctioned to instruct the villagers. A number of ponds in Chingleput district have been surveyed and one pond in Chingleput Municipality and two irrigation wells have been stocked with catla. More intensive fishery research has become possible with the appointment of an Assistant Biologist and his staff in June and the improvement in the equipment of the trawler and the West Hill and Krusadai Island Biological Stations. The trawler carried out a systematic survey in the northern section of the West Coast from Pigeon Islands to Mangalore in March. In May she came to the

East Coast and surveyed the area between Point Calimere and Madras till the first week of October. She then returned to the West Coast. Good class edible fish were found to be much more common on the East Coast than on the West Coast.

In addition to the routine work at the fish farms and the stocking of all public waters under the control of the department, mahseer have been introduced for the first time in the Mopad, Ippur and Chingleput fish farms for observation and study. The Mopad reservoir has been stocked with catla from the Gōdāvari river for the last nine years. As catla of all sizes have been regularly caught, it appears that this valuable fish has now become permanently established in the lake. The central group of pearl oyster banks were inspected this year but no oysters were found. The survey of the chank beds of the Tanjore coast was continued. As there were no reasonable offers for the purchase of the Chaliyam Cannery it has been leased out. The fish oil and guano factories began to work towards the close of the year when sardines appeared. The fishing season was however a very bad one.

Government have ordered the reopening of the secondary section of the Fisheries Training Institute for a year. The Fisheries schools have improved in strength and attendance. There has also been satisfactory progress in the social advancement of the fishermen community.

Forests

16. The present area of the reserved forests is 18,963 square miles, of which 3,383 square miles are under panchayat management. Thirty square miles were disreserved during the year, principally for assignment to the villagers affected by the Cauvery-Mettur Project and to the depressed classes.

The experiments with artificial regeneration in evergreen and deciduous areas worked under the selection method were continued with success, particularly in the Tinnevelly evergreen forests. Natural regeneration in the timber forests was fair but cannot be relied upon to develop without help. There was improvement in the formation of plantations owing to closer supervision and the results were particularly good in Nilambur. The sandalwood areas have been extended and regeneration by coppice was generally satisfactory. Casuarina plantations have been formed on the East Coast to the north of Madras. Working plans have been prepared for some of the more important timber forests by the special branch and by local officers.

The saw mills at Parappa, Beypore, Topslip and Chedleth have been closed, but exploitation by hand-sawing in the forests has been extended. The posts of the Forest Engineer in charge of the Saw Mills and Extraction division and of the Chief Forest Engineer have been abolished. Government have approved of the proposal to lease certain forest areas in the Gōdāvari divisions to a match company for the exploitation of match-woods.

Industries

17. Section 9 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act was amended during the year and now provides for the grant of loans up to Rs. 40,000, even if the loan exceeds 50 per cent of the net assets of the enterprise. Government granted five loans and one forest concession on the recommendation of the Board of Industries.

A Research Engineer was appointed during the year and has designed a lathe for cutting chanks and a simpler and cheaper apparatus for drying

sized yarn. The results of the experiments on retting coir and the use of the spinning mill in making ropes have been demonstrated in Tanjore district. A Ceramic Assistant was appointed during the year to carry out the survey of the ceramic industry in the Presidency. The Kerala Soap Institute has made a new soap suitable for use with sea water. Owing to unsatisfactory trade conditions there was a falling off in the demand for the Institute's soaps. The ink for rotary printing presses and the news printing ink produced by the department have been found satisfactory by some leading presses. The peripatetic weaving and dyeing parties continued their demonstrations. Several new plants and appliances were introduced in the Textile Institute. The Sericultural Section has been separated from the Textile Section. The possibility of using the Palmaner plateau for the development of sericulture is being examined. It is hoped that as a result of the action taken on the recommendations of the Cottage Industries Committee the development of cottage industries will improve. Thirteen loans totalling Rs. 47,100 were granted to ryots for setting up pumping plants.

The day classes at the Madras Trades School have resulted in more efficient instruction and a higher percentage of attendance. A new class in wireless engineering has been introduced. The recommendations of the Reorganization Committee, which examined the working of the Industrial Institute at Madura, have been generally accepted by Government. The number of pupils in the Government Industrial Institute at Calicut has almost doubled. The smithy course has been changed into a five-year course in general

mechanical engineering. A short course in motor driving and mechanism has been introduced in the Government Industrial Institute at Bellary, the strength of which has more than doubled. Admission to the School of Arts and Crafts has been restricted to those with higher educational qualifications. A class in enamelling has been started. The instructional side of the Leather Trades Institute has been closed. It still gives, however, advice and guidance to tanners and the Superintendent carries on research. The Leather Expert is on special duty examining the problem of stains on tanned hides and skins. One foreign scholarship, fifteen scholarships at places outside Madras and sixty new industrial school scholarships were awarded during the year. The number of pupils receiving instruction in recognized industrial schools increased and over Rs. 1 lakh was distributed as maintenance grants.

Labour

18. The labour situation was generally calm throughout the year. Although there were a number of strikes, very few of them were serious. At the beginning of February the workers in Messrs. A. & F. Harvey's Cotton Mills at Pāpanāsam went on strike on the refusal of the management to increase the wages at those mills to the scale paid by the company in their mills at Madura and Tuticorin. The strike soon became a lock-out and the management closed the mills on account of the falling off in trade. The mills were re-opened in the middle of April when the workers returned on the same terms as before. There was a strike in the Choolai Mills in Madras City in the middle of April when an increase of wages was refused. The whole staff was thereupon locked-out. The men returned to work

unconditionally on the 1st of May. There were three short strikes at the Chittivalsa Jute Mills on account of certain minor grievances. There were no other strikes of importance but there was considerable restlessness among the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway employees throughout the year. Their grievance seemed to be the revision of the scale of wages and there were repeated threats of strike, but the prospect of a retrenchment programme had a restraining influence and there was no actual strike.

The Royal Commission on Labour visited Madras during the year and labour cordially co-operated with its enquiry. It stimulated the organization of labour and the number of registered trade unions increased during the year from ten to seventeen. On the initiative of Mr. B. Shiva Rao, a Central Labour Board was formed and it was hoped that all local trade unions would affiliate themselves with it. This Board took some interest in politics and even thought of running labour candidates at the elections. The rules framed by the Madras Government under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, were published on 30th January 1930. There were two applications for reference to a Court of Enquiry of the dispute between the mill workers and their employers at Pāpanāsam. Government decided that the appointment of a Court of Enquiry was not desirable in these cases. There was one application for the appointment of a Court of Enquiry in connexion with the dispute between the employees of the Choolai Mills and their employers. A Court of Enquiry was not appointed as the dispute was settled by negotiations.

The number of factories increased during the year from 1,623 to 1,663. Sanitation in factories

was generally satisfactory and the health of the operatives was good. The fencing and guarding of the dangerous parts of machinery was attended to when necessary, though there were 84 prosecutions during the year for evasion of the factory laws and regulations.

The number of cases filed under the Workmen's Compensation Act increased as the Act has become more widely known. The amount deposited under section 8 of the Act in the Court of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation decreased somewhat, probably owing to a decrease in the number of fatal accidents.

The favourable season in India and the stoppage of recruitment for the rubber estates in Ceylon resulted in a fall in the flow of labour to Ceylon. The number of emigrants who returned from Ceylon was also large. Emigration to Malaya increased slightly during the first eight months of the year, but almost ceased during the rest of the year owing to the lack of employment in the rubber plantations in Malaya. A large number of emigrants returned from Malaya. The exemption of Malaya from the sex ratio rule has been extended till 30th June 1931. The number of persons who returned from South Africa under the Assisted Repatriation Scheme decreased. A Home has been started by Government for housing decrepit repatriates from South Africa and the Special Officer started a small charity fund to help them. The committee appointed by the Government of India to review the arrangements made for the reception and care of repatriates from South Africa has submitted its report.

The Labour Department extended its activities for the amelioration of the condition of the

depressed classes to Salem and Chittoor districts. A Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been appointed to work under the Labour Commissioner in order to place the organization and working of the co-operative societies on a sound basis. The phenomenal rains towards the end of the year did immense damage to the houses of the depressed classes in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts and in Madras City. Loans have been granted to Depressed Class Co-operative Societies in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts and there has been special relief for the depressed classes in Madras City. In parts of three districts where the organization of co-operative societies by the department had been completed, the care of those institutions has been transferred to the ordinary agencies.

A new criminal tribes settlement was established at Sembiam during the year and some settlers from the Kāvali settlement were transferred to it in order to reduce unemployment at Kāvali. Some of them are employed on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Sufficient employment has been available at all the settlements, except Stuartpuram, where the unexpected closure of the tobacco factory at Chirala threw 700 settlers out of work. They have, however, been employed on cultivation, road-making and other work. It is anticipated that the tobacco factory will soon re-open. The extent of land under cultivation in the Aziznagar settlement and the number of cattle owned by the settlers increased during the year. The number of Kallar schools and co-operative societies has increased and the amount of Kallar crime decreased. The Kallar panchayats continued to

work satisfactorily and co-operate with the authorities. The Korava reclamation work in Salem district has been transferred to the control of the District Labour Officer.

Public Works

19. The Madras Engineering Service has been increased by the addition of twenty permanent posts in order to absorb some of the temporary appointments. One hundred supervisors' posts have also been transferred from the temporary to the permanent establishment. The incremental rates of pay for temporary supervisors which were abolished in 1925 have again been sanctioned.

An Executive Engineer is being employed for a period of six months on the preparation of standard specifications for use in the Public Works Department. The Tanjore Circle and the Gōdāvari Central Division have been made permanent. The continuance of the Dowlaishwaram Circle and the Narasapatam Division have been sanctioned for further periods.

The investigation and preparation of plans and estimates for remodelling and resluicing of rivers and channels in the Cauvery delta and the investigation of extension of irrigation in the Kistna delta have been in progress. The preliminary investigation of the Tungabhadra Project was completed and a report submitted to Government. The Polavaram Island Project came into operation and irrigates 9,027 acres of single crop and 5 acres of double crop land.

The total expenditure on the Cauvery-Mettur irrigation project up to the end of November 1930 was Rs. 395 lakhs, the estimate for the whole project being Rs. 737 lakhs. The preliminary works have been completed and the red and black towers on the right and left banks respectively started work

during the year. The three batteries of crushers have been erected and their outturn is more than was anticipated. Almost all the machinery is now electrically driven and the supply of electricity from Sivasamudram has been reliable and economic. The foundations for the greater part of the dam proper have been excavated and good progress has been made in the central coffer dam area in spite of floods in May. Though the towers have speeded up the concrete and masonry work, some hindrance was caused by heavy rains. The progress so far indicates that the project will be completed within the sanctioned estimate. For investigating and aligning the system of channels and fixing the ayacut a special division was formed in April 1930 for taking block levels and fixing bench marks and preparing ayacut and other registers in co-ordination with the Special Revenue Officer.

The greater part of the work on the Pykara Hydro-Electric Project during the year consisted of recruitment of staff, building quarters, installing construction machinery and repair sheds and constructing roads. A start has, however, been made on the civil engineering works including the forebay, diversion dam and flume and the pipe and penstock lines. The route of the transmission lines has been surveyed and a site for the Coimbatore sub-station acquired. The Glen Morgan power plant has been operating satisfactorily and supply was given to Coonoor Municipality in February 1930.

An introductory report on the Periyār Hydro-Electric Scheme has been submitted to Government and detailed survey undertaken.

Finance

20. The year 1928–29 closed with a surplus of Rs. 139·14 lakhs. The closing balance of the Revenue account was Rs. 539·73 lakhs. The budget estimate for the year 1929–30 anticipated a deficit of Rs. 14·91 lakhs in the Revenue account; but the actual transactions showed a surplus of Rs. 124·95 lakhs. This was mainly the result of increased revenue under "Excise" and less expenditure than was anticipated under some heads, notably "Civil Works," "Public Health" (grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes) and "Education." Although the departments did not spend in full the amounts provided in the budget, the total expenditure in 1929–30 exceeded that in the previous year by Rs. 69·96 lakhs. The bulk of this increase occurred under "Civil Works," "Irrigation Works," "Police" and "Medical." The closing balance of the Revenue account for 1929–30 was Rs. 664·68 lakhs, but from this balance a sum of Rs. 212·11 lakhs was drawn for repaying to the Provincial Loans Fund the loans taken from that Fund in the years 1926–27 to 1928–29, leaving Rs. 452·57 lakhs as the opening balance for 1930–31.

The Budget for 1930–31 allowed for a deficit of Rs. 16·61 lakhs, but the preliminary revised estimates indicate that the deficit will be about Rs. 56·34 lakhs, chiefly owing to a fall in revenue under "Excise," "Stamps" and "Registration" as a result of the general economic depression.

Excise

21. The experiments of closing arrack shops in toddy drinking areas in six taluks and prohibiting the sale of liquor, except on medical certificate, to members of the hill tribes on the Nilgiris were continued. The system of rationing arrack shops, which was in force in the municipal areas of

the Vizagapatam, Vizianagram and Bimlipatam taluks of the Vizagapatam district, has been extended to the non-municipal areas of these three taluks and to the Anakāpalle and Srungavarapukota taluks in that district. The closure of all arrack, opium and ganja shops and certain kinds of foreign liquor shops within three miles of a polling station on election days and certain arrack and foreign liquor shops and most ganja and opium shops on Sundays was ordered. In certain areas in three taluks of Salem district, where some useful temperance and rural economic work is being carried on, all arrack and toddy shops have been closed. The central distillery system has been introduced as an experimental measure in certain taluks of the Vizagapatam Agency and the whole of this area has been constituted as the Jeypore Excise Circle. Mohwa arrack of 60° u.p. is supplied from the central distilleries of Jeypore and Rayagada at the low duty of four annas a gallon. The Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees continued working during the year.

The rate of duty on arrack was raised from 1st April 1930 from Rs. 8-7-0 to Rs. 8-13-6 per proof gallon in four districts.

The consumption of arrack in the first nine months of the year decreased. There was also a decrease in the total excise revenue during these months as a result of a fall in rentals and consumption, due to economic causes and political disturbances.

22. The estimated birth-rate for the year (calculated on the 1921 census population) was 40·0 per mille against 37·9 in the previous year. The estimated death-rate was 24·0, which is 5·0 per

Births and deaths

mille less than in 1929. The maternal mortality rate was 8 per 1,000 births. The infant mortality rate of 158 per 1,000 births was a great decrease over the rate of 179·5 recorded in 1929. Mortality from such epidemic diseases as cholera, smallpox and plague has been considerably less than in the previous year. There was an outbreak of cholera in November, after the floods, in Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts.

Public health

23. A Research Officer was appointed to investigate the causes and prevention of some important non-epidemic diseases. The second class Health Officers who were appointed in 1928 as Assistant District Health Officers in six districts have been made permanent and in six other districts Assistant District Health Officers are to be employed temporarily for a period of two years. The scheme of employing sub-assistant surgeons as Health Inspectors in three ranges in the Agency tracts has now been extended to two more ranges. The headquarters of the District Health Officer of Rāmnād has been changed from Ramnad to Madura.

An additional rural sanitation unit was formed for Kistna district and three portable cinema sets with public health films for propaganda work have been purchased for the rural sanitation units in Madura, Malabar and Chingleput. The five rural sanitation units have pointed out by means of a number of lectures the dangers of soil pollution and the harmful effects of hookworm infection and have distributed broadcast pamphlets on these subjects.

All the Health Officers have been trained in propaganda, survey and treatment work by the Special Leprosy Officer and they in their turn

have trained the sanitary staff under them, particularly in the work of detecting early cases of leprosy. Leprosy clinics are being established in the most heavily infected areas. Leprosy treatment work has been placed under the control of the District Medical Officers, while the Public Health Department assist in survey and propaganda work.

For propaganda work the old lantern slides were revised and new ones prepared. Leaflets on nutrition have been issued and pictorial exhibits made during the year. Posters, leaflets and a set of lantern slides on temperance work have also been prepared. The Madras Presidency gained four out of the seven places in the Imperial Challenge Shield Competition for the best health week celebration in the British Empire. A Lady Assistant Director, a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon and staff have been sanctioned for maternity and child welfare work in the Presidency and two more child welfare centres were opened during the year.

The Food Adulteration Act has been put in force in Madras City, 14 municipalities and one union and the analyses carried out at the King Institute have shown that a very high proportion of the samples was adulterated.

Medical relief

24. Government took over the Municipal Hospital at Gudiyattam and the Local Fund Hospital at Palkonda on the 1st of May. Three new local fund dispensaries were opened during the year. Government have provided for the payment of subsidies to rural dispensaries over and above the three allowed for each Taluk Board in order to encourage the opening of more rural dispensaries. In order to induce qualified

Midwives to accept posts in rural dispensaries Government have sanctioned more liberal leave to them. An out-patient ophthalmic clinic with an honorary medical staff was opened at the Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras. Psychiatric clinics have been opened at the Government General Hospital, Madras, and the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam. The Advisory Committees sanctioned for District Headquarters Hospitals were reconstituted and extended to the Presidency State Hospitals in Madras City and to the hospitals at divisional centres. Visiting committees of ladies have been constituted for medical institutions for women and children.

The services of the Special Medical Officer for leprosy propaganda and survey work were continued for a further period of one year from 8th June 1930. He has continued his work in Madura, Rāmnād and South Kanara and opened out-patient leper clinics in these districts. He has also trained a number of medical officers in the treatment of leprosy in addition to his propaganda work. The District Boards of Ganjām, Rāmnād and Salem have appointed District Leprosy Officers and opened leprosy clinics. Government have authorized medical officers to send indigent lepers to the nearest leprosy treatment centre at the cost of Government. The Venereal Diseases Specialist who has been visiting important Headquarters Hospitals, has been advising local medical officers and giving demonstrations to them and to the general public.

A Research Officer and a Chemist have been carrying on research on indigenous drugs at the Medical College, Madras. The teaching staff of this College and the Medical College at Vizagapatam

have been further strengthened. The results of the University examinations were slightly better than in the previous year. The partial school at Coimbatore was abolished on 15th July 1930. The percentage of passes at the Board examinations in all Medical Schools taken together shows some improvement in all classes excepting those of the first year.

25. Fourteen additional Deputy Inspectors and 15 Sub-Assistant Inspectresses were added to the Inspection Branch of the Subordinate Educational Service. The Superior Educational Services were reorganized, though this does not affect the existing members of the Indian Educational Service. **Education**

The Āndhra University (Amendment) Act of 1930 instituted a statutory Finance Committee of the Syndicate and provided for the payment of certain grants. The headquarters of the Āndhra University were shifted from Bezwada to Vizagapatam towards the end of the year. B.Sc. courses were opened in the Presidency College, Madras, and the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, and a separate course in electrical engineering was started at the College of Engineering, leading to the degree of B.E. Physical Directors have been appointed in almost all arts colleges. A central advisory committee for women's education has been constituted and separate advisory committees have been formed for each secondary school. The Madras Educational Rules were revised and among other additions was one making it a condition of recognition that suitable agreements should be entered into between the managements and teachers in order to improve the security of tenure of the teachers.

The control of elementary schools in the Agency tracts has been entrusted for two years to the Special Assistant Agents as an experimental measure. A report on the necessity of consolidating and concentrating elementary schools has been submitted to Government and all local bodies and District Educational Councils have been advised to adopt the principles laid down in that report. The main proposals are concerned with the gradual abolition of uneconomical small schools and the creation of central schools with sections for girls and Muhammadans.

District Educational Officers and Inspectresses were empowered to grant permission on certain conditions, for the opening of manual training classes in local board schools. The committee appointed by Government to consider physical education in elementary schools for boys submitted its report. Separate rules have been inserted in the Grant-in-Aid Code regulating the grants admissible for games and physical training equipment.

PART II

THE REPORT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 11 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

POLITICAL

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2. *Vide* pages 12 to 40 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

3. *Vide* pages 41 to 63 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and pages 1 to 2 of the Report for the year 1925-26.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

4. *Vide* pages 64 to 70 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY

5. *Vide* pages 71 to 83 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

6. *Vide* pages 84 to 99 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY

7. *Vide* pages 100 to 116 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 and page 3 of the Report for the year 1925–26.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1921—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

8. *Vide* pages 117 to 120 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION

9. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble George Joachim Goschen, Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., was appointed to be the Viceroy and acting Governor-General of India during the absence on leave of His Excellency Lord Irwin. The Hon'ble Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., who was appointed to act as Governor in his place, assumed office on the afternoon of the 29th June 1929 and held it until the forenoon of the 12th November 1929, when His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., took upon himself the execution of his office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George. During this period the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, was appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council and the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., temporary Member of Council.

The Hon'ble Sir Norman Marjoribanks vacated his office of Member of Council on the forenoon of the 3rd January 1930 and his place was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell with effect from the forenoon of the same day. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur was appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council from the 3rd January 1930. His term as Member of Council which would ordinarily have expired on the 30th March 1930 was extended by His Majesty for another year.

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Eyebron Moir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., vacated his office of Member of Council on the forenoon of the 19th March 1930 and his place was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., on the forenoon of the same day.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS

10. On the 25th June 1929 His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Viscount Goschen, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., Governor of Madras, left Ootacamund for Simla to become Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India, and on the 29th idem His Excellency Sir Norman Marjoribanks assumed office as acting Governor of Madras at Ootacamund. During the period of his acting incumbency His Excellency Sir Norman Marjoribanks made the following tours :—

On the 5th August 1929, on his way down to Madras, His Excellency inspected the Mettur Dam and visited Battuvaripalle in the Chittoor district where he received an address from the Chittoor District Board and opened a poor house established by the Zamindar of Kangundi. From Madras His Excellency went to Tirupati on the 11th August to open the electric installation of the Tirumalai, Tirupati, etc. Devasthanams which provides for the lighting of the Tirupati and Tirumalai temples and the long road and path up the hill to a distance of seven miles. He presided at the Convocation of the University of Madras on the 15th August and proceeded to Palamcottah on the 17th where he received addresses from the

Salem

Chittoor

Tinnevelly

Municipal Councils of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly, opened the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society's Home and inspected the proposed site for buildings for district officials. From Palamcottah he went to Vāsudēvanallūr where he received an address from the Tinnevelly District Board and opened a bridge. En route he paid a visit to the Courtallam waterfalls to see the improvements at the bathing ghat and reached Ootacamund on the 18th August.

Coimbatore

His Excellency was again in Madras from the 24th September to 6th October. He opened the S.P.C.A. Animal Show at Coimbatore on the 12th and finally moved down to Madras on the 15th October.

Nellore

His Excellency visited Venkatagiri on the 17th and 18th October, and laid the foundation stones of the Agricultural Farm, which the Maharaja of Venkatagiri proposed to establish at Venkatagiri, and of a new building for the local Government Veterinary Dispensary, for which the Maharaja gave a free site and agreed to bear half the cost.

Sir Norman Marjoribanks relinquished his office of acting Governor of Madras on the forenoon of the 12th November 1929.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., assumed office as Governor of Madras at Madras on the forenoon of the 12th November 1929.

His Excellency spent a few days at Ootacamund during Christmas week and returned to Madras on the 30th December.

Salem North Arcot

His Excellency visited the Mettur Dam on the 10th January 1930 and thence proceeded to Vellore on the 11th, where he attended the Police parade in the morning and the Police sports in the evening and presented the King's Police medals and trophies. At Vellore he also received an address from the Municipal Council and visited the Central Jail.

East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr

From the 3rd to the 10th February His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, toured in the East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna, and Guntūr districts. He received

addresses from the four District Boards, the Agency District Board, the Municipal Councils of Rajahmundry, Peddāpuram, Cocanada, Ellore, Bezwada, Masulipatam and Chirala, the Taluk Board of Pithāpuram and the Guntūr District Educational Council. He visited the Central Jail at Rajahmundry and the anicut and headworks at Dowlaishweram. At Ellore he inspected the site for the new headquarter buildings and opened the new Municipal Market. At Bezwada he saw the anicut and opened the Municipal Electric Power House and Lady Beatrix Stanley laid the foundation stone of a new building of the Women's Indian Association and opened the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. At Guntūr His Excellency opened the Guntūr-Macherla Railway and laid the foundation stone of a new wing of the Town High School. At Chirala he visited the tobacco factory of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company.

South Arcot

On the 24th March His Excellency went to Chidambaram where he visited the Nandanar School, received an address from the Chidambaram Municipal Council, laid the foundation of Raja Annamalai Park and inaugurated the new Senate of the Annamalai University. He thence proceeded to Cuddalore, visited Fort St. David and returned to Madras on the 25th March.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

(FASLI 1339—1ST JULY 1929 TO 30TH JUNE 1930)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1339; Statistical Abstract for British India—Prices and Wages in India*]

Condition of the ryot

11. Men and cattle had a fair supply of food-grains and fodder. In spite of an increased yield of groundnuts and cotton in certain districts, there was a general tendency to a decreased yield owing to the failure of the ryot to observe the principle of rotation of crops. The continued fall in the price of all articles, especially paddy, groundnuts and cotton, has rendered the money market tight. The sowcars have also stopped lending and have been

calling in their past loans. Thus the finances of the cultivators were crippled and they had less money to spend on the land and on their necessities. Crops could not therefore be stocked in expectation of better prices and this contributed to the steady fall in prices including that of land. The bad position of the cultivator on the West Coast was further aggravated by the low yield and price of pepper, the large fall in the price of coconuts, the scarcity of fish and the continued absence of sardines. The fall in the price of coconuts has also affected adversely the ryots in deltaic areas, where this crop is depended upon to a large extent.

The assignment of lands on a fairly large scale to members of the depressed classes has raised them in some places to the status of pattadars.

Condition of the labourer

The position of the labourer paid in money was however better. He was in keen demand, and while he earned the same money as before, he had to pay less for the necessities of life.

POLITICAL PENSIONS

12. The political pensions on 1st April 1929 amounted to Rs. 2,29,231 and were distributed among 443 persons. During the year under report pensions amounting to Rs. 3,220-14-0 were newly sanctioned and pensions amounting to Rs. 4,385-12-0 lapsed. Three pensioners died during the year. Five pensions were commuted, three pensions were transferred to other provinces and one lapsed on account of the remarriage of the pensioner. Seven pensioners were newly added to the list. The pensions on 1st April 1930 amounted to Rs. 5,08,366-2-7 and were distributed among 526 persons. These include the malikhana allowances of Rs. 2,80,300-0-7 sanctioned to 88 persons. Payments made to those in receipt of malikhana allowances, to the Carnatic stipendiaries and to the Tanjore family aggregated to Rs. 2,93,656-12-0, Rs. 1,94,002-2-8 and Rs. 16,824-13-0 respectively. The amount paid to the Carnatic stipendiaries includes Rs. 5,010 representing the commutation amount.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

SOURCES AND REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE

(FASLI 1338—1ST JULY 1928 TO 30TH JUNE 1929)

[*Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1338; Statistical Abstract for British India—Land Revenue*]

Sources of land revenue

13. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the undermentioned sources :—

(*a*) peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates,

(*b*) shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages,

(*c*) assessment including water-rate on lands held under the ryotwari system, and

(*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

The demands under the several heads as compared with those of the previous fasli are shown below :—

—	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peshkash	49,91,267	49,93,691	2,424
Cesses	21,57,906	22,51,627	93,721
Quit-rent	7,53,335	7,52,857	– 478
Cesses	5,83,899	6,07,665	23,766
Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	6,80,10,535	6,96,74,772	16,64,237
Cesses	71,18,751	72,61,123	1,42,372
Total ...	8,36,15,693	8,55,41,735	19,26,042

Collections

14. The current demand under Land Revenue and Cesses during the fasli was Rs. 8,55,41,735. A sum of Rs. 8,47,70,220 or 99·10 per cent was

collected within the fasli as compared with 99·36 per cent in the previous fasli. A sum of Rs. 10,240 was written off the accounts. The total arrear demands under all heads amounted to Rs. 10,31,605. A sum of Rs. 6,77,893 or 65·71 per cent was collected against 75·11 per cent in the previous fasli and a sum of Rs. 2,10,384 written off the accounts. The decrease in the percentage of arrear collection is due to the fact that a large sum was written off in Bellary district.

Coercive processes

The following statement gives the number of processes of each kind issued during the fasli as compared with the figures of the three preceding faslis :—

Coercive processes.	Faslis			
	1335.	1336.	1337.	1338.
Demand notices ...	732,621	962,789	848,981	795,320
Distraint or attachment notices ...	94,211	73,072	77,395	56,119
Sale notices	76,194	59,184	55,447	48,774
Sales (number of defaulters)	6,330	5,850	5,354	4,286
Total ...	909,356	1,100,895	987,177	904,499

There was a decrease in the number of demand and distraint or attachment notices issued as compared with the previous faslis. The decrease in the percentage of distraints and attachments to demand notices was satisfactory : the figure for the fasli being 9·19 as compared with 11·28 in the previous fasli. The number of defaulters whose immovable property was attached during the fasli was 20,362 against 25,411 in fasli 1337. Out of the 73,128 defaulters whose property was attached 33·30 per cent paid the arrears before sale notices were issued against 42·14 per cent in the previous fasli. The number of attachments was largest in the Tanjore district. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was less than in fasli 1337, the percentage of actual sales to sale notices being 8·79 against 9·65 in fasli 1337. Immovable property to the value of Rs. 3,67,309 was sold for the recovery of

arrears amounting to Rs. 84,584. The sum realized was Rs. 97,953. The value of the land was noticeably disproportionate to the arrears in eight districts. The price of the lands sold to private individuals amounted on the average to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment in the case of dry lands and $7\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment in the case of wet lands. The extent of land sold to private individuals in the fasli was 11,212·95 acres under dry and 1,493·53 acres under wet. The total area bought in by Government for want of bidders was 4,889·57 acres under dry land and 831·4 acres under wet land.

Charges

15. The district administration charges, excluding village establishments, amounted to Rs. 108·75 lakhs during fasli 1338. The village service charges (including those of proprietary estates) during the fasli were Rs. 121·02 lakhs. The total charges, therefore, amounted to Rs. 229·77 lakhs or 26·88 per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected. This amount does not merely represent the cost of collecting land revenue. The Land Revenue department performs multifarious duties of which the administration of the land is only one and the village establishment is the servant of all Government departments. Moreover a considerable portion of the time of the Collector and his subordinates is occupied by magisterial work.

Ryotwari holdings

16. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 27·36 million acres, which exceeded that of the previous fasli by 167,418 acres. There was an increase in all districts except Tanjore. The increase in Anantapur (54,051) was due to the assignments made for groundnut cultivation. In Malabar the increase (29,698) was due to the introduction of resurvey in Ernad taluk and the transfer of "unoccupied dry" lands to "occupied dry." The increase in other districts was mainly due to assignments of waste lands to members of the depressed classes and others. The decrease in Tanjore was mainly due to the acquisition of land for public purposes and also to the fact that 965 acres had to be bought in by Government for land revenue and loan arrears.

Assessment

The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 571·51 lakhs against Rs. 569·08 lakhs in the previous fasli. All districts contributed to this increase except Tanjore.

Cultivation

The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20·80 million acres against 20·58 million acres in the previous fasli. There was a net increase of 191,925 acres under dry and 31,417 acres under wet cultivation. The increase under dry was appreciable in nine districts and that under wet was marked in four districts. The total area cultivated during the fasli including that under miscellaneous cultivation was 21·95 million acres against 21·71 million acres in the previous fasli. The increase was due to the generally favourable character of the season. There was however a decrease of 21,102 acres under "dry" in East Gōdāvari and 9,887 acres under "wet" in Tanjore. In the former district the season was unfavourable for the cultivation of dry lands, while in the latter there was deficiency of supply in river channels during August and September 1928 and want of rains.

Water-cess and second crop charge

The revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 30·14 lakhs against Rs. 29·96 lakhs in the previous fasli. Though there was a large increase in three districts, there was also an appreciable decrease in four other districts. The former was due to the favourable character of the season, while the latter was due mainly to the registry of irrigated dry lands as wet and the consequent absorption of the charge for water in the assessment.

Remission

There was a total net remission of Rs. 22,48,111 during the fasli, or a decrease of Rs. 3,91,409 on the figures of the previous fasli. It was mainly under the head "seasonal remissions." The amount remitted under the head "injury by floods" increased from Rs. 14,786 in the previous fasli to Rs. 24,303 in fasli 1338.

Miscellaneous revenue

Miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 114·57 lakhs against Rs. 107·64 lakhs in the previous fasli, a net increase of Rs. 6,93,271. The increases under (1) "charges levied for the occupation of

poramboke lands,"(2) "sale-proceeds of lands sold" and (3) "rent of lankas" were most noticeable.

17. Transfers of revenue registration fell under the following main heads :— Transfers of registry

(*a*) Transfers made with reference to applications received from sub-registrars, and

(*b*) those effected on applications and intimations received from parties, village officers and others. Under the first head 386,091 applications were received during the fasli against 403,940 in the previous fasli. The bulk of the decrease occurred in South Arcot. Under the second head the number received was 168,299 against 141,230 in the previous fasli, the increase being 27,069. The total number of applications of all kinds, including the number pending at the beginning of the fasli, was 629,815. Of these, 543,962 were disposed of during the fasli leaving a balance of 85,853 or about 13·6 per cent of the total number, against 75,346 or about 12·3 per cent of the total number in the previous fasli. Of the total number of applications disposed of during the fasli, 131,844 or about 24·2 per cent were rejected. The rejections were mainly due to failure to pay subdivision fees or to put up ridges to distinguish separate holdings.

18. The advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the fasli amounted to Rs. 5·95 lakhs, and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Rs. 9·29 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 15·24 lakhs against Rs. 24·24 lakhs in fasli 1337. There was an increase in the loans advanced in four districts and a decrease in 21. Including the uncollected balance of the amount due during the previous year a sum of Rs. 9·65 lakhs was repayable during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act on account of principal, while the amount repayable under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was Rs. 13·87 lakhs. Of these amounts Rs. 8·66 lakhs or 89·7 per cent under the former Act and Rs. 12·56 lakhs or 90·6 per cent under the latter Act were collected. Sums amounting to Rs. 0·84 lakh under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·51 lakh under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were repaid by borrowers Loans and advances

in advance of the due date, while a sum of Rs. 5,343 was written off as irrecoverable under the former Act and Rs. 2,305 under the latter Act. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under both the Acts, including the balance remaining unpaid out of the sums which fell due during previous years, was Rs. 34,66,111, of which Rs. 9,78,426 or 28·2 per cent was collected immediately it fell due and a sum of Rs. 19,38,524 or 55·9 per cent was collected after the issue of demand notices. A sum of Rs. 1,86,814 was collected after attachment of property but before sale, while the amounts realized by the sale of movable and immovable properties were Rs. 10,702 and Rs. 41,976 respectively. A sum of Rs. 8,888 was written off as irrecoverable under both principal and interest. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,00,781.

Wells

The number of wells newly constructed during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 559 and the number repaired 604 as compared with 767 and 942 respectively in the previous fasli. The number of wells constructed or repaired during the fasli was large in North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura districts.

SURVEYS

[Report on the administration of the Survey Department for the official year 1929–30]

Parties

19. Five parties worked during the year under review. The main work was as usual the cadastral resurvey of ryotwari areas. Two parties were largely engaged in the survey of estates.

Operations

20. The total outturn of the survey parties was 401·6 square miles of initial survey, 774·9 square miles of resurvey, 7 square miles of revision survey, 154·4 square miles of supplemental survey and 0·05 square mile of special cadastral survey. The total outturn during the year in terms of resurvey was 1,241·7 square miles against 1,397 square miles in the previous year. The main items of initial survey carried out during the year

were (1) the survey of Government lands in the proprietary villages of Ganjām, East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna and Salem districts, (2) the survey of the village panchayat reserves in the West Gōdāvari district and of the disafforested blocks in the Coimbatore and Madura districts and (3) the survey of the Bodokhemidi estate in the Ganjām district and of the proprietary villages affected by the Cauvery-Mettur project in the Tanjore district. The chief areas in which resurveys were in progress were Salem, Malabar and South Kanara, while revision survey was confined to parts of East Gōdāvari and West Gōdāvari districts and supplemental survey to parts of East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna and Malabar districts. The special cadastral survey carried out during the year was the survey of the Dindigul Municipality. In addition, 45 linear miles of roads and 24 linear miles of streets in unions were surveyed during the year.

SETTLEMENTS

[*Report on the administration of the Settlement Department for the year 1929–30*]

Parties

21. Four settlement parties were working during the year under review. Party No. I in East Gōdāvari and West Gōdāvari districts, Party No. II in the Kistna district, Party No. III in Bellary, Anantapur and Salem districts and Party No. IV in Trichinopoly, Madura, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris districts.

Operations

22. Resettlement was due in East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, and Kistna districts during the year. All changes due to reclassification of soils, sources, etc., were given effect to, but pending the orders of Government on the rates to be imposed at the resettlement, the existing rates of assessment in the three districts were continued during the year. The committee appointed by the Legislative Council to make an enquiry into the economic condition of the East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, and Kistna districts in connexion with the proposals

of the Special Settlement Officer for their resettlement, submitted its report to the Government during the year.

Some of the principal settlement operations of the year are given below by districts :—

In East Gōdāvari district, in Amalāpuram, Rāmachandrapuram, Cocanada and Rajahmundry taluks, where the simplified system sanctioned in G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, was followed, resettlement fair accounts were prepared with the columns for "rate" and "assessment" filled up on the basis of the existing rates and issued to the Revenue department for all the villages of these four taluks except in the municipal areas of the last two taluks. In Razole taluk supplemental survey records based on the resettlement miscellaneous inspection and revision of ayacuts were returned by the Survey department and resettlement fair accounts for all of them were prepared on the basis of the existing rates of assessment and furnished to the Revenue department. In Peddāpuram, Chōdavaram, Yellavaram and Polavaram taluks where the revised method approved in G.O. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, was followed, field inspection prior to the issue of rough pattas was completed in the last village of Polavaram and objections heard for the remaining four villages. Field inspection was completed in the municipal villages of Peddāpuram taluk. Fair resettlement accounts for all the non-municipal villages were handed over to the Revenue department. In 42 villages of Polavaram, which were experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade, field inspection was completed and a scheme report for the settlement of these villages submitted. Field inspection in connexion with the reclassification of lanka and padugai lands was completed during the year and the resultant changes incorporated in the resettlement fair accounts. The final check of the survey records of lands in which Government have an interest in non-Government villages was completed for three villages of Amalāpuram, two of Razole and 35 of Polavaram and in the remaining villages

of Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Peddāpuram and Yellavaram. Permanent A, B and C registers were furnished to the Revenue department for ninety-two villages.

In West Gōdāvari in the taluks of Narasapur and Tanuku, where the old system of resettlement was followed, fair resettlement accounts were supplied to the Revenue department. In Chintalapudi, Bhīmavaram and the upland villages of Ellore the simplified system was adopted and fair resettlement accounts for all the villages given to the Revenue department. In the taluks of Kovvuru, Tadepalligudem and deltaic portions of Ellore taluk the new system was followed. Field inspection prior to the issue of rough pattas was completed in the one remaining village of Tadepalligudem and in all the 30 deltaic villages of Ellore. Objections to rough pattas were heard in the last five villages of Tadepalligudem and for 24 villages of Ellore. Fair resettlement accounts were furnished to the Revenue department for all the villages in the other two taluks. The final check of the survey records of lands in which Government have an interest in the non-Government villages was completed in 72 villages of Chintalapudi, 44 villages of Ellore and 14 villages of Kovvuru. Permanent A, B and C registers were issued to the Revenue department for 43 villages of Chintalapudi and Kovvuru.

In Kistna district resettlement under the old system in Divi and Bandar taluks had been completed in previous years. Fresh fair accounts embodying the results of the reclassification of soils were handed over to the Revenue department for the one remaining village of Bandar taluk and for all the villages of Divi taluk. Fair accounts were also handed over for all the seven wards of the Bandar Municipality. In Gudivāda, Kaikalūr and Bezwada taluks, where the simplified system was followed, fair accounts were furnished to the Revenue department for 29 villages in the last two taluks and the necessary errata lists to the resettlement fair accounts of the villages in the three taluks, already handed over to the Revenue department, were also issued to that department.

Fair accounts for all the twelve wards of the Bezwada municipality were furnished to the Revenue department. In Nandigama taluk under the new system fair accounts for 120 villages were handed over to the Revenue department. The final check of survey records of lands in which Government have an interest in the non-Government villages in Gannavaram, Nuzvid and Tiruvur was completed. Permanent A, B and C registers were handed over to the Revenue department for 113 villages in Nandigama, Bezwada, Tiruvur, Gannavaram and Nuzvid. A and B registers for 238 villages of Bandar, Divi, Gudivāda, Kaikalūr and Bezwada already given to the Revenue department, were revised and returned to it.

In Bellary fair accounts embodying the revised ground-rents for all the eight towns of the red soil taluks were furnished to the Revenue department.

In Anantapur district diglott registers for the remaining villages in the red soil taluks were prepared and sent to the Board of Revenue. Permanent A registers for all the non-Government villages in six red soil taluks were despatched to the Revenue department. Ground-rents in the seven towns in the red soil taluks were revised and fair accounts supplied to the Revenue department.

In Salem district, work in Attur taluk was carried out partly under the simplified system and partly under the new system. Field inspection was completed in the one remaining village and rough patta objection hearing was carried out in nine villages and fair accounts for 33 villages handed over to the Revenue department. Resettlement work in Salem, Rasipur and Tiruchengode taluks was carried out in accordance with the new system. Field inspections prior to the issue of rough pattas were completed in 122 villages. Objections to rough pattas were heard in 70 villages. Field inspections subsequent to the hearing of objections to rough pattas were completed in 18 villages of Rasipur taluk and fair accounts prepared for three villages in Salem taluk. The collection of statistics required for the preparation of a scheme report for the resettlement of the

southern taluks of the Salem district was in progress.

Diglott registers for the 17 remaining villages of Trichinopoly district which contain ground-rent sites and for eleven villages of Kodaikānal taluk in the Madura district were submitted to the Board of Revenue. In the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynaads diglott registers for the remaining 32 villages were prepared and printed resettlement registers for 48 villages despatched to the Collectors concerned.

In Malabar resettlement work was carried out in Ponnani, Palghat and Chirakkal taluks under the new system. Field inspection was completed in 232 desams of the last two taluks and 48 amsams of the first. Rough pattas for 103 desams of Chirakkal and 57 amsams of Ponnani were issued. Objections were heard for 58 desams of the former and 65 amsams of the latter. Supplemental field inspection was carried out in 34 desams of Chirakkal and 81 amsams of Ponnani. Fair accounts for 65 amsams of Ponnani were prepared and 63 handed over to the Revenue department. Resettlement under the new system was started in Calicut taluk in July 1929 and miscellaneous statements supplied for 88 desams. Field inspection was carried out in 52 desams. Resettlement work was also in progress in the three experimentally resurveyed villages of Kurumbranad and Kottayam taluks. Field inspection and rough patta objection hearing was completed in all of them. The scheme report for the resettlement of the plains taluks of Malabar district was prepared during the year.

In South Kanara district resettlement was carried out under the simplified system in Kasaragod taluk. Field inspection subsequent to the hearing of objections to rough pattas was carried out in one village of Kasaragod and in the one remaining village of Puttur. Fair accounts were furnished to the Revenue department for three villages of Kasaragod and the 18 remaining villages of Puttur. Resettlement work in two experimentally resurveyed villages in each of the taluks of

Mangalore and Coondapur was completed. In the four similar villages in Puttur and Udipi taluks field inspection, rough patta objection hearing and subsequent inspection were completed and the accounts were being corrected. Resettlement operations in Mangalore taluk were suspended for the major part of the year, but miscellaneous statements were prepared for five villages.

During the year four Assistant Collectors were trained in settlement in Party No. I and five in Party No. III. Resettlement registers for 69 villages were prepared in Settlement Party offices and registers for 505 villages were printed and despatched to the Collectors during the year.

Work under Estates Land Act

The work relating to the record of rights and settlement of rents under the Estates Land Act was carried out in the Ganjām district by two special Revenue officers, one throughout the year and one for about half a year. In West Gōdāvari and Kistna districts the work was done by the officers of the Settlement Parties.

Revenue Records and Registration

[*Report of the Board of Revenue for the year 1929-30*]

23. The general improvement in the quality of the work of the subordinates was maintained during the year and greater promptness was shown in the payment to karnams of their share of the subdivision fees.

Training

24. Schools for training revenue subordinates in survey were held in 11 districts by Inspecting Tahsildars and a school was held by the Inspecting Deputy Tahsildar of the Nilgiris at Ootacamund to train revenue subordinates in the use of the circumferenter. In all districts except Madras and Nilgiris 67 schools for training karnams in survey were conducted by revenue inspectors under the supervision of Inspecting Tahsildars. The number of candidates trained was 1,566 as compared with 1,269 in the previous year. In all districts karnams found deficient in knowledge of survey were either trained or put down for further training.

Maintenance

25. Regular maintenance was in progress during the year throughout the ryotwari tracts in the Presidency except in portions of nine districts. The excepted tracts are either to be resurveyed or are actually undergoing resurvey or revision survey or have recently undergone these operations. Town Surveyors were working in 43 out of the 66 surveyed towns, and 101 out of the 265 surveyed unions were under maintenance.

Sub-divisions

During the year 127,591 subdivisions were sanctioned as compared with 96,379 in the previous year. 81,683 subdivisions were effected on the application of ryots. A sum of Rs. 1,44,173-14-0 was collected by way of subdivision fees and Rs. 63,413-14-0 paid to the karnams for subdivision work.

Survey marks

There has been an increase of nearly 180,000 in the number of stones requiring renewal or repair at the end of the year and the renewals and repairs effected by ryots numbered only 239,682 as compared with 274,921 of the previous year. In North Arcot district 41,220 stones were renewed and repaired by the ryots against 23,604 by the Revenue Inspectors. In many cases the ryots did not act on the notices issued to them because the amount recoverable from each ryot was small.

Special operations

Surveys which were of peculiar difficulty or which formed a large addition to the ordinary work of the district have been carried out by special staffs or by Deputy Surveyors under the supervision of Inspecting Tahsildars.

Great trigonometrical stations

26. The condition of the Great Trigonometrical Stations and bench marks is generally satisfactory and necessary action was taken in respect of those that were in need of repair.

WASTE LANDS

(FASLI 1339—1ST JULY 1929 TO 30TH JUNE 1930)

(Season and Crop Report for the year 1929-30)

27. The total area of the Presidency, for which details were available, was 90·865 million acres, of which a net extent of 34·372 million acres was

under cultivation against 34·068 million acres in the preceding fasli. The area classed as forest fell from 13·231 million acres to 13·104 million acres, while 19·349 million acres (or 1·066 million acres less than in the previous year) were not available for cultivation. Of the remainder, 10·201 million acres were fallow and 13·839 million acres formed culturable waste other than fallow against 10·106 million acres and 13·346 million acres in the previous fasli.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES

28. There is nothing to record under this head for the Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES

(FASLI 1338—1ST JULY 1928 TO 30TH JUNE 1929)

[*Report on the administration of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1338 (1928-29)*]

Estates under management

29. Seventeen estates were under the Court's management at the end of fasli 1337. During the fasli 1338, the Jeypore Kumarika's estate and Shulagiri were handed over to their proprietors and no new estate was taken under superintendence. Though the proprietor of Kudapalli died on 8th June 1929, his estate was retained under management for the discharge of his debts. In spite of the District Court's decision of the suits for succession to Ūttumalai in favour of M.R.Ry. M. Subbayya Thevar, the Court has not yet relinquished formal superintendence over the estate, as the other claimants have preferred appeals to the High Court. The number of estates under management at the end of fasli 1338 was thus 15.

Estates handed over

The estate of the minor daughter of the late Maharaja of Jeypore, known as the Jeypore Kumarika, was under the Court's management nominally for about eight years and three months, but actually for five years and four months, as the

present Maharaja retained direct management until 3rd June 1923. The revenue demand of the estate had increased by Rs. 2,041 at the time of restoration as a result of assignment of waste lands and enhancement of rents. Though the estate's cash balance at the time of rendition was only Rs. 6,685 against Rs. 40,358 when it was taken over, there were at its credit stock certificates of the face value of Rs. 1,98,800 and a loan of Rs. 10,582, due by the Mannarkottai estate. Rs. 5,25,000 were also due on account of the Merangi decree. During the Court's management debts aggregating Rs. 4,23,044 were recovered, and debts paid off amounted to Rs. 10,131. Most of the irrigation works were repaired and about Rs. 2 lakhs spent on the Kumarika's marriage.

The Shulagiri estate was under the Court's superintendence for about seven years and two months. During this period the revenue demand rose from Rs. 25,844 to Rs. 28,113 owing to the assignment of waste lands. At the time of assumption of management the cash balance was only Rs. 240 and there were debts amounting to nearly Rs. 62,000 to be paid by the estate. When it was handed back to its proprietor the estate had a cash balance of Rs. 4,871 and stock certificates to the value of Rs. 12,000, and was free from debt. Special attention was paid to maramat works and over Rs. 12,000 was spent mainly on the reconstruction of two big tanks. A sum of Rs. 6,600 was expended for the ward's marriage.

Cultivation and holdings

The percentage of the actual extent cultivated to the holdings was 74·8 against 74·66 in fasli 1337. The percentage was over 75 in 12 estates and less than 65 in the other three estates. The low percentages in these estates were due to the unfavourable character of the season.

Finance

Demand, collection and balance

30. Excluding the Jeypore Kumarika's estate and Uttumalai, but including Shulagiri, the gross demand of the remaining fifteen estates aggregated Rs. 29·53 lakhs and the net demand after deducting remissions amounted to Rs. 29·28 lakhs. The net increase in the demand of these estates was Rs. 1·90 lakhs. The demand increased in five

estates and decreased in ten. The increase in Bodokhemidi (Rs. 1,05,218) was due mainly to the high bids realized in the leases of the mustajari villages and the adoption of higher commutation rates for grain rents, while the reduction in seasonal remissions enhanced the demand in Sivaganga by Rs. 1,04,889. The decrease in demand in Shulagiri by Rs. 10,452 was due to the fact that the demand adopted was only for a portion of the fasli up to the date of its rendition, i.e., 14th February 1929. The decrease in Marungapuri was due to the exclusion of the revenue from the lands made over to the concubines of the late zamindar, a reduction in the rate of interest and a fall in the forest and miscellaneous revenue. Of the total current demand of Rs. 29·28 lakhs, Rs. 19·83 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0·01 lakh written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 9·44 lakhs. Excluding subsequent collections, remissions and the amounts recommended for remission after the close of the fasli, the net recoverable balance on 1st October 1929 was Rs. 8·32 lakhs or 28·4 per cent of the demand. It exceeded 25 per cent only in Sivaganga, where the unsatisfactory collections are due to the difficulties which have arisen as a result of the introduction of commutation and in particular to the organized agitation set on foot by the ryots who claim as a right remission of rent for waste and shavi on dry as well as wet lands contrary to the terms of the patta. The High Court has recently decided in favour of the estate. In consequence the ryots have filed suits for the grant of fresh pattas. Meanwhile the payment of arrears is withheld and all possible devices are resorted to to prevent collection by coercive processes. There was a marked improvement in the collection of current kists in Marungapuri. There was no balance in Ramapatnam, Ilaiyarasanendal, Part I and Kadambur. The balance was less than 10 per cent in six other estates. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 18·71 lakhs of which 12·18 lakhs were outstanding at its close. There were no arrears in four estates. The arrears were largest

in Sivaganga (Rs. 8·50 lakhs), for the reasons explained above. The arrears in Bodokhemidi (Rs. 1·85 lakhs) were the result of the accumulated demand on resumed inams, which is opposed by the ryots.

Financial condition

The aggregate revised cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 3·56 lakhs. The total receipts during the fasli amounted to Rs. 40·08 lakhs. Deducting the total expenditure aggregating Rs. 40·81 lakhs, the cash balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 2·83 lakhs. Including Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits of the aggregate value of Rs. 3·50 lakhs and the estimated value of grain (Rs. 0·31 lakh), at the end of the fasli the aggregate closing balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 6·64 lakhs. The ordinary receipts and charges of the fasli were Rs. 26·32 lakhs and Rs. 20·68 lakhs respectively. In none of the estates did the ordinary charges exceed ordinary receipts. The closing balances, including investments, exceeded a lakh of rupees in Bodokhemidi and Arni estates only. Out of the closing balance of the former (Rs. 2·94 lakhs) Rs. 1·39 lakhs were withdrawn during the fasli from bank deposits to meet expenditure in connexion with survey, the ward's youngest sister's marriage and his own betrothal ceremony. With the balance available in Arni Estate (Rs. 1·01 lakhs) the Estate Collector proposed to discharge debts amounting to Rs. 0·60 lakh in addition to Rs. 0·22 lakh already repaid since the close of the fasli.

Agricultural improvements

Bodokhemidi is the only estate in which there was an agricultural farm in fasli 1338. The only crop raised was paddy but its yield was better than that of the previous fasli and much better than that on similar lands in the vicinity cultivated by the ryots in the ordinary way. The practice of growing green-manure crops and selected varieties of paddy together with improved methods of cultivation at the instance of the Agricultural Demonstrator are slowly gaining ground among the ryot population. At the instance of the Deputy Director of Agriculture the proposal to bring the pannai lands in three villages of the

Marungapuri Estate under home farm cultivation was dropped and the feasibility of cultivating departmentally the home farm lands in Valanadu village was under consideration.

Establishment charges

The average percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to the normal receipts in the fasli was 16·9 against 20·4 in the previous fasli. Only in Shulagiri and Bagalur were the percentages above 20. Further reduction is anticipated in the latter during fasli 1339.

Maramat works

31. A programme for three faslis from fasli 1339 was sanctioned for Marungapuri and a staff entertained to carry it out. A restricted programme was also followed in fasli 1338 in Sivaganga where precedence had to be given to the clearance of debts. A sum of Rs. 1·01 lakhs was spent on irrigation works which included thorough repairs to nine tanks completed and forty-six others in progress. In Ramapatnam the improvements to the big anicut across the Elayar River were completed; the ryots of Arni have benefited materially by the systematic repairs to the irrigation sources and so pay their rents readily. The total maramat allotment in all the estates including the trust institutions was Rs. 3·33 lakhs. The value of work done and that paid for amounted to Rs. 3·01 lakhs and Rs. 2·93 lakhs respectively. The maramat expenditure in the fasli was 11·6 per cent of the total ordinary charges including those of trust institutions.

Debts

Debts due to the estates

32. The debts due to the several estates that continued under management at the beginning of the fasli, except Jeypore Kumarika's estate, amounted to Rs. 10·47 lakhs. No loans were granted in the fasli. Including debts newly brought to account (Rs. 0·52 lakh) and the interest and costs that accrued during the fasli (Rs. 0·10 lakh) the aggregate amount due was Rs. 11·09 lakhs of which Rs. 2·01 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0·14 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8·94 lakhs at the close of the fasli. The outstanding balance exceeded one lakh of rupees in

South Valluru, Part I (Rs. 6·74 lakhs). This is due from the Senior Zamindar under the final partition decree of the High Court. The Official Receiver administering the latter's estate paid a dividend of Rs. 61,791 during the fasli and a further dividend is expected. The outstanding balance was also large in Kurupam, Poravipalaiyam, Kudapalli and Marungapuri.

Debts due by the estates

The liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 25·70 lakhs. Including newly contracted debts (Rs. 3·83 lakhs), those newly brought to account during the fasli (Rs. 0·04 lakh) and the interest and costs that accrued during the year (Rs. 1·01 lakhs), the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 30·58 lakhs, of which Rs. 13·80 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 1·04 lakhs struck off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 15·74 lakhs at its close. The outstanding debts exceeded a lakh of rupees in Kurupam, South Vallūru, Part I, Arni, and Sivaganga.

Encumbered estates

The provisions of section 45 of the Court of Wards Act continued to be in force in South Valluru, Part I, Arni, Bagalur and Kurupam. The total liabilities of South Valluru, Part I, including debts newly brought to account and interest and costs that accrued during the year, were Rs. 10·16 lakhs, of which Rs. 5·65 lakhs were paid off and Rs. 0·83 lakh struck off in the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 3·68 lakhs at its close. The liabilities of Arni inclusive of interest amounted to Rs. 2·91 lakhs, of which Rs. 63,344 were paid off and Rs. 1,748 foregone by the creditors in the fasli. The debts due at the end of the fasli were thus Rs. 2·25 lakhs. The only debt due by the Bagalur estate at the end of the fasli amounted to Rs. 34,659. In consequence of the dispute concerning the person entitled to receive the money, the surplus available is being invested in Government securities. The balance due by the Kurupam estate at the end of the fasli was Rs. 3·51 lakhs, against Rs. 4·09 lakhs at the beginning of the fasli.

Education of wards

33. The wards of school-going age mostly attended local schools and colleges as in the

previous fasli. Their health, conduct and progress in education were generally satisfactory.

Institutions attached to estates

34. In Bodokhemidi, Kurupam, Poravipalaiyam, Kudapalli, Marungapuri and Sivaganga there were trust institutions for which separate accounts are being maintained. Their administration was satisfactory and their financial condition generally sound.

Religious and charitable

Educational

The Raja of Sivaganga continued to supervise and manage the High School and the Girls' School in the estate under the general control of the Estate Collector. Both the institutions again worked at a loss. The High School results in the Public Examination were good and boys continued to evince keen interest in the Scout movement. The school's record in games and sports were kept up.

In Bodokhemidi the fee remission in the middle school and the free education in both the elementary schools continued. The work of all these schools was on the whole satisfactory. The construction of two new buildings for both the elementary schools was completed during the year.

Field survey work

35. The completion of the survey of all the villages in Sivaganga was notified in the District Gazette and the survey records received during fasli 1337. A staff of one head surveyor and three deputy surveyors was appointed during the fasli for the maintenance of survey marks and survey schools were held for training estate karnams. The printing of the taluk maps was sanctioned by the Court. The total area surveyed is 945·5 square miles and the total cost incurred Rs. 13,25,020, of which a sum of Rs. 3,21,683 was recoverable from the ryots. Rs. 2,44,145 had been recovered by the end of fasli 1338. Of the 150 *jirayati* villages to be surveyed in Bodokhemidi, the survey of 80 villages had been completed by the end of fasli 1338. The survey of the wet portion of the Tadigadapa village in South Valluru, Part I, was done at the cost of Government, while the estate met the cost of surveying of the dry portion. The supplemental survey of the

delta villages in the estates was being carried out at the instance of Government. A special revenue inspector was attending to maintenance work in the estate villages.

Commutation

36. The total area actually commuted in Sivaganga up to the end of the fasli amounted to 80 per cent of the entire area to be commuted and the preparation of the settlement registers for printing was completed for 780 out of 1,134 villages.

Estate forests

37. The forests in Sivaganga, Arni, and Shulagiri were worked under the rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act. In the forests in Kurupam and Marungapuri the rules under section 26 of the Act previously in force continued. The Raja of Sivaganga supervised, as in previous years, the administration of forests in the estate under the Estate Collector's general control. The income from forests in Arni showed an appreciable increase in the fasli owing to the sale of *avaram* bark for a lease period of three years. In Kurupam the *mulimettu* system, under which fees are collected at a fixed rate per plough from the villagers in return for the privilege of collecting firewood from the estate forests for domestic use, has been re-introduced.

Inam alienations

38. The enquiry into the alienations in the remaining one village in Bodokhemidi was completed and resumptions in all the villages but one given effect to in the fasli. As the ex-inamdars refused to accept the cash rent patta tendered to them suits had to be filed for recovering rents. The special revenue inspector appointed in Kurupam for one year for enquiry into the minor inams and the whole inam villages, joined duty in November 1928. The appointment of an additional revenue inspector for two years has also been sanctioned.

Other estates

39. The Cochin Darbar continued to manage the portion of the Ramapatnam estate lying within its limits. The total receipts of this portion including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 41,945 and the total charges to Rs. 10,511. The

premium collected by the estate from the several karar lessees and remaining unpaid was the same as in the previous year (Rs. 15,706).

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES

(FASLI 1338—1ST JULY 1928 TO 30TH JUNE 1929)

[*Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1338; Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, during fasli 1338*]

Revenue-paying classes

40. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari holders. The last class contributed more than three-fourths of the land revenue collected during the year.

Rent-paying classes

41. The tenants of zamindaris and whole inam villages are generally termed rent-paying classes. During the fasli no general tendency was observed on the part of the tenants to sell their lands to non-cultivating classes, except in the Devakottai division where the ryots have become indebted to Nattukkottai Chettis.

As compared with the previous fasli the number of suits filed under the Estates Land Act decreased slightly though the number of applications instituted under this Act increased somewhat. Few or no suits or applications were filed in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool and the number of suits filed in the Coimbatore district was only four. The number of suits was largest in Rāmnād, Nellore, Chittoor, Madura and Ganjām and the number of applications greatest in Rāmnād, Madura, Tinnevelly, Chittoor, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY

42. *Vide* pages 140 to 143 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

43. During the year the undermentioned Bills received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General and became law. Of these, 9 were official Bills:— **Legislation**

(1) A Bill further to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888 (No. 6 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 17th of October 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th November 1929 and became Act XV of 1929.

(2) The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Amending Bill (No. 10 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 16th October 1929 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th November 1929, and became Act I of 1930.

(3) The Madras Medical Registration Act (further Amendment) Bill (No. 11 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 17th October 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 15th November 1929, and became Act XIV of 1929.

(4) A Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920 (Bill No. 14 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 16th October 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th March 1930 and became Act II of 1930.

(5) A Bill further to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Bill No. 15 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 16th October 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 15th November 1929, and became Act XVI of 1929.

(6) A Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Bill No. 16 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 27th September 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th March 1930 and became Act IV of 1930.

(7) The Madras Gaming Bill (Bill No. 2 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 24th January 1930, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st March 1930 and became Act III of 1930.

(8) The Bill for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic (Bill No. 16 of 1928). Introduced in the Council on the 5th September 1928, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th March 1930, and became Act V of 1930.

(9) A Bill to amend the Āndhra University Act, 1925 (Bill No. 4 of 1928). Introduced in the Council on 27th February 1928, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th April 1929 and became Act IV of 1929.

(10) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act (V of 1920), the Madras Local Boards Act (XIV of 1920) and the Madras General Clauses Act (I of 1891) (Bill No. 5 of 1928). Introduced in the Council on the 27th March 1928, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 15th November 1929 and became Act XVII of 1929.

(11) A Bill to amend the Āndhra University Act, 1925 (Bill No. 6 of 1928). Introduced in the Council on the 27th February 1928, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th April 1929 and became Act VI of 1929.

(12) A Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886 (Bill No. 11 of 1928). Introduced in the Council on the 5th September 1928, received the

assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 15th November 1929 and became Act XVIII of 1929.

(13) A Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Bill No. 12 of 1928). Introduced in the Council on the 5th September 1928, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 13th May 1929 and became Act V of 1929.

(14) The Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill (No. 19 of 1928). Introduced in the Council on the 27th November 1928, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th July 1929 and became Act VIII of 1929.

(15) The Ellamarru and Penjendra Impartible Estates Bill (No. 20 of 1928). Introduced in the Council on the 27th November 1928, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th July 1929 and became Act IX of 1929.

(16) A Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Bill No. 4 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 31st January 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th November 1929 and became Act XIII of 1929.

(17) The Madras Services Commission Bill (No. 5 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 31st January 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th October 1929 and became Act XI of 1929.

(18) A Bill further to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Bill No. 7 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 11th March 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th June 1929 and became Act VII of 1929.

(19) A Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914 (Bill No. 8 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 11th March 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th June 1929 and became Act X of 1929.

Among the Bills that were pending before the Legislative Council at the close of the year or have since become law, the following may be mentioned:—

(1) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 12 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 10th October 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th June 1930 and became Act X of 1930.

(2) A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 13 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 16th October 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th June 1930 and became Act XI of 1930.

(3) A Bill further to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Bill No. 22 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 30th January 1930, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th April 1930 and became Act VI of 1930.

(4) A Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Bill No. 4 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 24th January 1930, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th May 1930 and became Act VII of 1930.

(5) A Bill to amend the Āndhra University Act, 1925 (Bill No. 6 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 1st March 1930, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th May 1930 and became Act VIII of 1930.

(6) The Sevvalpatti Impartible Estates Bill (No. 7 of 1930). Introduced in the Council on the 28th March 1930, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st June 1930 and became Act IX of 1930.

(7) The Malabar Tenancy Bill (No. 9 of 1929). Introduced in the Council on the 6th August 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on 18th November 1930 and became Act XIV of 1930.

The following Bills which were introduced in the Legislative Council during the year were not proceeded with as the members in charge of the Bills resigned:—

(1) A Bill to prevent gambling in the Presidency of Madras (Bill No. 19 of 1929).

(2) The Marumakkattayam Bill (Bill No. 20 of 1929).

(3) The Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Branch Partition Bill (Bill No. 21 of 1929).

(4) A Bill further to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Bill No. 23 of 1929).

(5) A Bill to prevent the Dedication of Women to Hindu Temples (Bill No. 5 of 1930).

The following Bills were introduced in the Council but were not proceeded with:—

(1) A Bill further to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888 (Bill No. 17 of 1929).

(2) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the Madras Town Planning Act, 1920 (Bill No. 18 of 1929).

(3) A Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act (Bill No. 3 of 1930).

Changes in the Council

44. There were twenty-two by-elections to the Legislative Council during the year. One was caused by the death of an elected member and the rest by resignations. Special members were appointed for the consideration of the Malabar Tenancy Bill, the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Bill, the Madras Town Planning (Amendment) Bill and the Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill.

POLICE (1929)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1929; Statistical Abstract for British India—Police*]

General

45. The year 1929 was uneventful and free from communal or political disturbances. There has been a fall in crime generally and although there was a very small rise in the figures for cognizable

PRO-TECTION

crime as compared with the previous year, the figures of grave crime were the lowest recorded since the introduction of the scheme of Police reform in 1902–03. This has to be attributed in a large degree to the favourable seasonal conditions and to the fall in the price of food-grains. The figures for dacoity were the lowest since 1909 and it seems as if this form of crime is losing its vogue. The Criminal Tribes Act was carefully administered during the year with encouraging results. The problems arising out of the ever-increasing motor vehicle traffic continue to engage attention. The necessity for public education in developing among pedestrians as well as among drivers a proper road sense must be emphasized. The standard of education among constables has improved and the number of departmental punishments awarded has declined. In addition to the reorganization of the Madras City Police, the Madura district was split into two districts with good results.

Strength

46. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, was at the end of the year 28,372 or 484 more than that at the end of the previous year. The increase was mainly due to additions sanctioned to the strength of certain districts, including the Trichinopoly Railway Police district, on account of reorganization.

Recruitment

47. Some difficulty was felt in many districts in recruiting men of the required intelligence and physique. Ex-military men were enlisted whenever suitable candidates were available. Though 34 recruits holding Secondary School Leaving Certificates were enlisted as constables, the lucrative wages for bus-driving, coolie labour in the South Indian Railway workshops and the existence of the Emigration Depot for recruiting labour for Ceylon, made recruitment difficult, especially in the Chingleput and Trichinopoly districts.

Casualties

48. Casualties in the permanent force numbered 1,578 as compared with 1,727 in the previous year.

Health

49. The health of the police continued to be satisfactory. The number of deaths was 31 less

and the percentage of admissions in the hospital showed a slight decrease from 129·2 to 127·6 and the daily sick rate was 3·6 against 3·4 in the previous year.

Education

50. Four Probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and one Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police were under training in the Provincial Police Training School, at the beginning of the year. Two of these were posted to districts for practical training in January and the remaining three in September. One Probationary Assistant District Superintendent of Police and two Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police were recruited during the year and joined the school. Two Probationary Inspectors and 90 Probationary Sub-Inspectors were in the School at the beginning of the year. Three more Probationary Inspectors and 93 Probationary Sub-Inspectors joined the school during the year. The standard of educational qualifications of the Sub-Inspectors recruited continued to be very high, many of them being graduates.

The number of men in the force classified as illiterate showed a further decrease from 1,304 to 1,112.

The Central Recruits' School at Vizianagram, which was closed in 1921, was started again in May 1929. The following statement gives particulars regarding the admission and training of recruits in the four Central Recruits' Schools:—

Name of school.	Number of recruits at the beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.	Number sent out to districts and elsewhere.	Number of casualties.	Number at the end of the year.
Central Recruits' School, Vellore.	262	579	437	137	267
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	256	586	498	85	259
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	278	447	447	53	225
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	...	419	229	42	148

Discipline

Punishments and dismissals

51. There were 160 dismissals against 231 in the previous year. The percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength was 6·0 as compared with 8·1 in 1928. The number of cases in which the original orders were reversed or modified on appeal increased from 102 to 120.

Conviction of police officers

The number of Police officers convicted by criminal courts fell from 68 to 57. Twenty-seven convictions were for offences committed in an official capacity and the remaining 30 for offences in a private capacity. Five were convicted under the Police Act as in the previous year and 12 under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code against 32 of the previous year.

Rewards

The title of C.I.E. was conferred on the Inspector-General of Police and the King's Police Medal awarded to the officiating Commissioner of Police, Madras City, and to one probationary Head Constable. The title of "Rao Sahib" was conferred on five Police officers and of "Khan Sahib" on a sixth. A sum of Rs. 54,690 was distributed among 6,822 Police officers for good work against Rs. 56,978 among 7,167 officers in the previous year. Rupees 43,511 was distributed among 5,650 private individuals against Rs. 41,932 among 5,310 individuals in the previous year. A considerable measure of co-operation was received by the police from private individuals and village officers.

Accommodation

52. The number of Police officers below the rank of Inspector for whom quarters existed at the end of the year was 97 Sergeants, 478 Sub-Inspectors, 2,000 Head Constables and 14,926 constables, the percentage on the sanctioned strength being 60·6, 33·2, 63·8 and 64·3 respectively.

Armed reserves

53. Consequent on the abolition of the East Coast Special Police, the reorganization and strengthening of the Armed Reserves of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Jeypore and East Gōdāvari districts was sanctioned by Government in April 1929. The Armed Reserves in all districts were maintained in an efficient state and mobilized for annual training. With a view to attract the right type of ex-soldier,

the pay of the Sergeants was increased and their conditions of service improved.

54. The training of the Malabar Special Police continued to be on sound lines and the improvement, especially in tactics, was very satisfactory. The health of the force has improved. The motor transport, the ambulance and the wireless stations were all working satisfactorily. **Special police**

55. Co-operation between village officers and the police has been satisfactory and their relations cordial. Crime was generally well reported by village officers, but little enthusiasm was shown in the surveillance of village criminals and village patrol. The number of village officers rewarded during the year was 745 against 741 in the previous year, while the total amount paid as rewards was Rs. 7,400 or Rs. 169 less than in 1928. During the year 617 village officers and 90 talaiyaris were punished at the instance of the Police against 627 and 105 respectively in the previous year. **Village police**

56. During the year 1929 the rains were good, the season favourable for agriculture, and the prices of food-grains fell appreciably. **Crime**

The number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, other than nuisances, increased from 46,297 to 46,654. Offences under special and local laws increased from 17,836 to 18,785 and nuisances from 114,721 to 172,623. In Madras City more attention was paid to offences such as traffic irregularities, street nuisances, gambling and rowdyism. Cognizable crime

Serious offences against person and property numbered 17,588 against 17,514 in the previous year, the ratio to the population being the highest in Madras City and South Madura district. Offences against person and property

There was a fall in the number of grave crimes recorded in 1929 from 29,287 to 29,247. The number of murder cases recorded fell from 968 to 912. The number of dacoities was as low as 189. The number of robberies fell from 652 to 611. There was only one case of attempted mail robbery. The figure for house-breaking fell from 7,243 in 1928 to 7,178 in 1929. There was an increase in the number Grave crime

of thefts from 16,816 to 17,264, though cattle-thefts numbered only 3,093 against 3,406 of the previous year. Improvement in methods of detection, more extensive use of the security sections, good work in the handling of wandering gangs and close supervision of criminal tribes contributed to keep grave crime at a low level.

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes

There were 20 cases of counterfeiting coins as in the previous year, while offences in respect of currency notes were 50 against 58 in the previous year. Of these latter only two ended in conviction against ten of the previous year.

Motor Vehicles Act

In the mufassal districts the number of cars registered during the year was 3,057 as compared with 2,936 in the previous year. The number of buses plying in the mufassal was 5,290. Overloading and rash driving continued to be the chief offences. A committee was appointed during the year to revise the rules under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Social and communal movements

At Adōni in Bellary district, there had been a longstanding dispute between Hindus and Muhammadans about processions going past Gayi Khasayi mosque. Although the Hindus had obtained decrees from civil courts establishing their right to pass with music before the mosque, this had not been done for about thirty years. During 1929 two processions under police protection safely passed the mosque, with the result that the Collector has now been able to make an agreement between the two communities. The growth of discontent on the part of the depressed classes against the social disabilities imposed on them by immemorial custom has been noted in several districts where the movement has been principally directed to the removal of untouchability and of restrictions against entry into temples and prohibited streets. No actual disturbances occurred on this account but at a Self-Respect conference at Villupuram in November a party of reserve police had to be called in and precautionary police measures taken on another occasion at Chidambaram.

Detection and prevention of crime

Crime was handled during the year with much the same success as in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to the

total number of cases under the Indian Penal Code, other than nuisances, was 37·5 during the year against 36·8 in the previous year. The figure for grave crime was 34·7. As in the previous year attention was concentrated on habitual criminals, the station crime history system, the prompt dissemination of information regarding crime and criminals and the grant of liberal rewards to the public, village officers and the police. The district detective staffs in Salem and Anantapur continued to work very satisfactorily. One thousand and fifty persons were bound over to be of good behaviour, of whom 411 were petty thieves, 324 known depredators and 40 receivers of stolen property. The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 723 against 809 in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused by the police under section 157 (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code to the total number of cases reported (excluding offences against religion, public and local nuisances, offences under special and local laws declared cognizable and offences under the Criminal Tribes Act) was 13·3 during 1929 against 12·3 in 1928.

False cases

The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false was 2,994 against 3,050 of the previous year. Out of the 210,875 cases prosecuted by the police 61 were declared false after trial.

Escapes

The number of persons who escaped from police custody during the year was 81 against 115 in the previous year. Of these 69 were recaptured in addition to nine who had escaped in previous years. The police were held free from blame in 17 cases.

Criminal Investigation Department

57. On 1st May 1929 the Criminal Investigation Department was reorganized and split up into two branches, Special and Crime. The activities of the newly formed Crime Branch were directed mainly towards dealing with the Thottia Naicks. Officers were detailed specially to make enquiries regarding selected wandering detachments. Members of these detachments were found to be actively engaged in crime but showed an inclination

to settle if given an opportunity. A voluntary settlement has been formed for them in Trichinopoly district.

Finger-print Bureau

The number of finger-print slips received for record during the year was 15,041, bringing the total number on record to 210,735. Eight thousand five hundred and fifty-six were removed under the elimination rules, leaving a balance of 202,179 at the end of the year. The number of searches rose from 18,947 in 1928 to 19,738 in 1929. The number of identifications effected was 5,038.

Shorthand Bureau

The actual strength of the Shorthand Bureau at the end of the year was 35. Reporters attended 912 political and labour meetings and 52 conferences. The reporters had to give evidence in numerous cases and their reports stood the test of the courts successfully.

Madras City Police

58. The entire organization and working of the force was recast during the year. With effect from 1st May 1929, a Crime department was formed under a Deputy Commissioner of Police, assisted by an Assistant Commissioner of Police, to take over the investigation of all important crime. The Law and Order department was evolved out of the station or divisional police and to it has been assigned all purely local work, routine work, the investigation of purely petty crime and minor traffic and other offences under the special and local laws. This department is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner of Police assisted by two Assistant Commissioners of Police. Responsibility in respect of all matters relating to traffic was assigned to a third Deputy Commissioner of Police. A Surgeon's department was formed to look after the health of the force and to give expert advice and assistance in medico-legal matters connected with the investigation of crime. Greatly improved telephone facilities were provided and a photographic section created as an adjunct to the Crime department.

Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force at the end of the year was 2,158, or 121 more than the figure of the previous year. One hundred and forty-two men

were enlisted against 90 in the previous year. The rates of pay for City Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were revised in order to facilitate the interchange of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors with the mufassal. The pay of Sergeants was increased. The health of the force improved. The number of punishments decreased from 771 in 1928 to 562 in 1929. Rewards amounting to Rs. 4,656-10-2 were granted to 539 officers and men as compared with Rs. 4,788 to 481 persons in the previous year. Private individuals received Rs. 1,425. The standard of efficiency of the Armed Reserve continued to be satisfactory. The provision of two additional protected lorries, capable of transporting large bodies of Reserve men, improved the equipment of the force. The Sowar troop proved itself to be well-mounted and well-trained and was an invaluable asset in the maintenance of law and order.

Crime

59. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime recorded in the year under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, etc., was 3,189 against 2,738 in 1928. The large increase appears to be due to the fact that station staffs have now no temptation to discourage the reporting of crime. The burglaries in European bungalows were brought to an end in July by the arrest of a youth belonging to the criminal tribe of Veppur Pariahs. Eleven gambling houses were successfully raided and 100 persons convicted.

Traffic control

Traffic points in the City were increased from 65 to 86 and provision was made for reinforcing the men on some points and for serving others for longer periods. A substantial increase was made to the motor case staff. The number of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act taken up for investigation during the year was only 1,440 against 2,737 in 1928. Purely technical and minor infringements of the rules were dealt with by issuing warnings. Three hundred and fourteen accidents were caused by motor vehicles against 269 in the previous year, which is due to the more satisfactory arrangements for reporting minor accidents. The number of motor vehicles

registered increased from 4,937 in 1928-29 to 6,279 in 1929-30.

Railway Police

60. The jurisdiction of the Madras Railway Police District increased from 2,278·75 miles to 2,369·25 miles and that of the Trichinopoly Railway Police District from 2,231·3 to 2,346·53 miles. There was an increase of 58 cases of theft in the Madras Railway Police District, but the Trichinopoly Railway Police District showed a decrease of 101 theft cases. Attempts to derail trains numbered 13 against 24 in the previous year. Three hundred and fifty-six persons were run over by trains and killed in the year as compared with 305 in the previous year.

Port Police

61. The Port Police establishments of Cocanada and Cuddalore were maintained throughout the year. In Mangalore an establishment was maintained for nine months of the year at the expense of the Port authorities.

Cost

62. The total cost of the department for the year 1929-30, excluding the final accounts for March 1930, was Rs. 1,63,90,726 against Rs. 1,58,19,404 in the previous year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1929)

[*Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1929; Statistical Abstract for British India—Criminal Justice*]

Courts

63. On 31st December 1929 there were in the Presidency the following criminal courts:—

The High Court, 29 Sessions Courts (including three for the Agency tracts), 1 Additional Sessions Judge, 25 District Magistrates' Courts, 2 Additional District Magistrates' Courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' Courts, 104 Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts, 19 courts of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges, 486 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts (including Tahsildar-Magistrates' Courts), 207 Benches of Magistrates' Courts (consisting of 1,673 honorary magistrates), 95 Special Magistrates' Courts and 1 Honorary

Magistrate's Court. In addition 18 Subordinate Judges exercised the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge during the year.

64. The total number of original cases instituted in criminal courts during the year was 362,266, an increase of 57,136 over the figure of the previous year. Original cases

The total number of cases filed in the village magistrates' courts fell from 3,348 to 3,293 and the number of persons tried by these courts from 5,722 to 5,248. Of these 21·53 per cent were convicted against 13·98 per cent in 1928. The percentage of convictions varied considerably in different districts. In panchayat courts 42,299 cases were filed against 36,332 in 1928 and the number of persons tried was 71,547 against 62,295. The percentage of convictions in this class of courts was 28·96 against 24·04 in 1928 and the percentage varied considerably in different districts. Village courts

142,905 persons were tried by Bench Courts of whom 116,343 were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 131,676 and 104,698. The Bench Court at Arani in Chingleput district was abolished during the year. On the abolition of the one Bench Court at Madura Town, two bench courts at Madura Town North and Madura Town South were newly constituted. A new Bench Court at Gudivada was opened in November 1929. Bench courts

The number of cases instituted in the regular magistrates' courts in the mufassal was 237,277 against 221,705 in 1928. The average duration of cases before the Bench Courts was 3 days, before Special Magistrates' courts 6 days, before Sub-Magistrates' courts 13 days, before Deputy Magistrates' courts 31 days, before Assistant Magistrates' courts 25 days and before Joint Magistrates' courts 30 days. The system of fixing particular days of the week for trying police cases has been introduced in most districts and is reported to work satisfactorily on the whole. Regular magistrates' courts

The total number of cases instituted in the Presidency Magistrates' courts during the year was 77,786 against 42,105 in 1928. The increase Presidency Magistrates' courts

was due to an increase in the number of offences under the City Police Act.

There were six Honorary Presidency Magistrates empowered to sit singly and exercise all the powers of a Presidency Magistrate. They were very helpful in reducing the congestion of the bench courts.

Sessions courts

The number of cases committed to Sessions courts in the mufassal was 1,601, and was greatest in Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly districts. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 138 against 185 in 1928. The average duration of cases disposed of by Sessions courts fell from 54 days to 50 days. Of those actually tried 52·20 per cent were acquitted and 47·68 per cent convicted as compared with 50·10 per cent and 49·00 per cent respectively in 1928.

The High Court

The total number of cases committed to the High Court sessions was 27 against 28 in the previous year. No case was left pending at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction in the High Court was 70·00 against 83·72 in the previous year.

Appeals

Magistrates' courts

65. Of the persons convicted and sentenced by second and third class magistrates 10,155 appealed to first-class magistrates against 9,883 in 1928. The average time taken for the disposal of an appeal in first-class magistrates' courts was 21 days. The percentage of successful appellants was 37·48 against 37·31 in the previous year.

Sessions courts

The number of persons who appealed to Sessions courts was 2,475, against 2,484 in 1928. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the Sessions courts was 38 days against 37 days in the previous year. The percentage of successful appellants was 30·29 against 27·65 in 1928.

The High Court

The number of appellants to the High Court was 1,175 against 1,067 in 1928. The Government appealed against the acquittal in 38 cases involving 45 persons as compared with 55 cases concerning 124 persons in the previous year. Of the total of 63 persons concerned during the year in appeals against acquittals, the acquittals of 31

persons were upheld, convictions were recorded in the cases of 16 persons, new trials were ordered in the cases of five persons, and the appeals of 11 persons were pending at the end of the year. The appeals of 264 persons were rejected *in limine*. In the cases of 332 persons the findings and sentences were maintained after notice, in the cases of 18 persons the sentences were enhanced and in the cases of 140 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered. The convictions against 126 persons were reversed ; new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the cases of 22 persons and the appeals of 271 persons were pending at the end of the year. The average duration of an appeal was 29 days against 28 days last year. The percentage of entirely successful appellants was 13·94 against 12·75 in the previous year.

Reference and revision

66. The following table shows the number of revision petitions taken up during the year as compared with the previous year :—

	Applications presented.		Cases taken up *suo motu* or on report from subordinate courts.	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
District Magistrates ...	883	856	21	16
Sessions Courts ...	767	760	28	14
High Court	913	945	176	97

The total number of persons under trial during the year on a charge of murder (including those referred under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code) in the Sessions courts was 1,721 and the number convicted was 650. References in the cases of 269 persons sentenced to death were disposed of by the High Court during the year under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. The convictions of 167 persons were upheld and the sentences confirmed. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life in the case of 38 persons and to rigorous imprisonment for a term of years in the case of 7 persons and 57 were acquitted. The total number of persons on whom

sentence of death was passed and confirmed by the High Court was 167 against 111 in the previous year.

Jury system

67. Of the 935 persons tried by jury, the verdict was approved in 896 cases. In the case of five persons a reference was made to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that the verdict was perverse. Of the cases referred to the High Court (including one case against two persons pending from the previous year) the verdict of the jury was upheld in the case of two persons and set aside in the case of four persons and a case against one person was left pending at the close of the year. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 2,709. The Judge agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,215 persons, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,028 persons and differed from all the assessors in the case of 466 persons. The jury system is reported to have worked satisfactorily on the whole. The Sessions Judges of three districts reported, however, that the jurors are generally unreliable where the persons under trial are rich and influential, that they seldom deliberate for more than a few minutes and that their verdicts depend largely on the personality of the foreman.

Punishments

68. The total number of sentences passed during the year was 310,917. They consisted of 167 sentences of death, 240 of transportation, 15,404 of rigorous imprisonment, 23,329 of simple imprisonment, 69 of forfeiture of property, 271,606 of fine and 102 of whipping. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 13,40,933, of which a sum of Rs. 50,467 was paid to complainants as compensation under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, excluding those in village and panchayat courts, rose slightly from 2,975 to 3,026. The number of persons released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code rose from 1,797 in 1928 to 2,184 in 1929. Proceedings had to be taken against 29 offenders for failure to observe the conditions of

their recognizances as compared with 47 in the previous year.

69. Of the 292,122 persons convicted 1,592 were boys and 141 girls. The number of juvenile offenders was particularly large in Madras, Salem and North Arcot. Two hundred and eighty-six were discharged after admonition and 190 were delivered to their parents or guardians. **Juveniles**

70. Of the 98,682 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code, 13,704 or 13·89 per cent were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, against 13·56 per cent in 1928. The percentage of convictions in cases tried under the Indian Penal Code was 37·52 against 38·49 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code for false accusations fell from 1,013 to 938. **Miscellaneous**

One Sessions Judge and some District Magistrates reported that the amendments to sections 256 (1) and 526 (8), Criminal Procedure Code, are to some extent responsible for the rise in the average duration of cases disposed of and the large number of witnesses detained over three days. **Amended Criminal Procedure Code**

PRISONS (1929)

[*Report on the administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1929; Statistical Abstract for British India—Prisons*]

71. There was a fall in the total prison population during the year owing to a decline in the number of admissions of convicted prisoners. Though there was an increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, there was a fall in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted. There was an increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding one month. There was a fall in the number of jail offences and punishments. Though **General**

there was an increase in the daily average number of sick and the ratio of sick per mille, there was a decline in the mortality rate. There was an increase in the number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors.

Accommodation

72. The number of central jails was ten as in the previous year, but the number of district jails fell from 5 to 4 owing to the conversion of the District Jail, Palamcottah, into a regular Borstal School, thus increasing the number of Borstal Schools to 2. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, started to function from 2nd December 1929 as a special jail for persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Consequently the number of special jails increased from 1 to 2. A new sub-jail was opened at Kokkarakulam (Tinnevelly district) and the sub-jail at Tangasseri (Tinnevelly district) was closed, the number of sub-jails thus remaining at 314.

Prisoners of all classes

73. The year opened with a jail population of 16,686 prisoners of all classes. 81,459 were received and 82,983 discharged, leaving 15,162 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number in confinement declined from 17,098 to 15,683. This decline is due to the fall in the number of admissions during the year and to the premature release of over 400 Mapilla Rebellion prisoners.

At the beginning of the year there were 13,621 male and 216 female convicts. 19,379 male and 870 female convicts were received by direct committal during the year, compared with 20,227 and 777 respectively in the previous year. The number of convicts received by transfer was 21,254. Of those discharged during the year, 2,363 were released on appeal, 13,136 on expiry of sentence and 5,197 under the remission rules. The number of convicts released by order of Government was 1,053 against 2,105 in the previous year. One hundred and six convicts were transferred to the Andamans, 19 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, six escaped and remained at large, 149 were executed and 138 died. At the close of the year 12,417 remained in custody against 13,837 in 1928. The

daily average was 13,026·02 or 1,331·67 less than in the previous year.

There were 2,018 prisoners of this class in confinement at the beginning of the year. 35,232 were received during the year and 2,004 remained in custody pending trial at the end of the year. The daily average increased slightly from 2,025 to 2,032. The average period of detention before Sessions Courts fell from 33·89 to 28·84 days and that before magistrates from 16·38 to 14·83 days. Undertrial prisoners

The year began with 831 civil prisoners in custody including 70 State prisoners. Four thousand seven hundred and twenty-four were admitted, 4,741 released, 69 transferred and four died during the year, leaving a population of 741 at the end of the year. The daily average was 652·11 as compared with 715·29 in the previous year. Civil prisoners

There were 70 State prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year. There were no fresh admissions during the year. Forty-five Mappilla State prisoners were discharged from jails for detention under Police surveillance, of whom five were juveniles discharged from the Borstal School, Palamcottah, for employment under private persons. There were 24 prisoners in custody at the close of the year. State prisoners

This system of classification has proved very satisfactory and removes the better type of casual prisoner from contaminating influences. The star class prisoners are housed apart from others at night and as far as possible at work, parades, school, recreation, etc., and they enjoy certain privileges. Convict officers are now largely selected from this class and consequently there has been an improvement in recent years in the conduct and discipline of prisoners as a whole. Star class

There were no special division prisoners in custody during the year. Special division

The year opened with 3,155 habitual criminals and 4,378 were admitted during the year. Habituals formed 27·33 per cent of the convict population against 26·22 per cent in 1928. Their conduct on the whole was satisfactory. Habituals

Youthful offenders

The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 admitted into jails fell from six to three. Of these one was undergoing modified Borstal training after being sentenced to transportation for life and two were released from jail, one after four days and one after one day. No regular juvenile courts have yet been established.

Mental defectives

In the jail set apart for mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics at Cuddalore, 84 prisoners of this class were confined at the beginning of the year and 66 were admitted during the year making a total of 150. Five were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 50 released or transferred to other jails and 4 died leaving 91 in custody at the close of the year. Special arrangements were made to deal with these prisoners and they were carefully looked after and employed on suitable work.

Lepers

The accommodation in the Leper Annexe at Salem was increased during the year by the construction of 15 additional cells. There were 101 lepers at the beginning of the year and 78 were received by transfer during the year. Sixty-six were discharged during the year and two died, leaving a balance of 111 at the close of the year. Arrangements have recently been made to open another leper enclosure in the Trichinopoly Central Jail.

Religion of convicts

Of the 20,249 convicts admitted during the year 87·97 per cent were Hindus including Sikhs, 7·86 per cent Muhammadans, 3·23 per cent Christians, 0·02 per cent Buddhists and Jains and 0·92 per cent all other classes.

Escapes

74. There were 25 escapes during the year against 21 in the previous year. Three were from inside and 22 from outside the jails. Of these 19 were recaptured. The 22 escapes from outside the jails were, as usual, made possible by the negligence and over-confidence of the warders in charge.

Offences and punishments

75. There was a further decline in the number of offences, the figures being 2,011 in the year under report as compared with 2,330 in the previous year. The ratio percentage of punishments

to average strength fell from 16·25 to 15·44. A very definite improvement was noticeable in offences relating to work and prohibited articles. Early in March there was trouble for a brief period in the Coimbatore Jail and a number of prisoners struck work and refused to take food on account of certain petty grievances.

Education

76. Ordinary education is not carried beyond the elementary stage nor made compulsory after the age of 30 years. Prisoners who desire education beyond the elementary stage are given the necessary books and available assistance in the school. In addition to the "three R's" subjects of general interest connected with agriculture, hygiene, industrial training, etc., are taught. The female prisoners receive similar instruction and are trained in knitting, sewing, weaving and the like. Qualified technical instructors are employed in almost all central and district jails. Selected long-term prisoners are taught English to enable them to be trained as compositors for employment in jail printing presses. Religious and moral instruction is imparted to convicts by respectable gentlemen appointed for the purpose in all jails and 1,259 lectures were delivered during the year. The Toc H group, Madras, and the Y.M.C.A. Social Service League did much useful social service during the year. Ambulance and First-Aid training now forms part of the curriculum in all jails and 243 prisoners obtained First-Aid certificates. The Palamcottah Modified Borstal Team obtained the second prize in the Jagamal Raja Ambulance Challenge Shield Competition. Scoutcraft formed a special feature of the training of the Borstal schools and adolescent sections of jails. Special lighting arrangements have been made to enable literate prisoners to read in their cells and wards. Each jail has a well-stocked library of good and useful books to be issued when required. Dramatic performances and magic lantern exhibitions were held from time to time.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

77. Of the 13,565 prisoners discharged during the year 1,401 were offered assistance by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society as compared with

1,396 in the previous year. The number of probationary officers appointed increased from 1,071 to 1,384. A new branch committee was formed at Cocanada. All the district committees endeavoured to expand work and improve their after-care organization. At Cannanore and Palamcottah, Homes were completed and brought into use during the year and the Bellary Home was provided with a suitable workshop.

Remission

78. The number of convicts released under the remission rules from central and district jails dropped from 5,352 to 5,197. The decrease is attributable to the non-applicability of the remission rules to Borstal inmates. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 6,204 convicts against 7,148 in the previous year and for extra tasks performed to 1,649 convicts against 1,120 in 1928.

Advisory boards

79. Twenty-four Advisory Board meetings to consider the conditional release of prisoners were held during the year in different jails. Out of the 362 cases considered 125 were recommended to Government for conditional release. Government sanctioned the release of 112. Three convicts, whose cases were pending orders of Government at the end of 1928, were also released during the year. Sixty-seven Borstal inmates were conditionally released and eight prematurely released. The conditional release of ten cases that were pending orders at the end of 1928 was also effected after receipt of Government sanction.

Vital statistics and sanitation

80. The number of admissions into hospitals during the year was 5,688 against 4,391 in the previous year, the ratio per mille of average strength working out at 362·69 against 256·81. The increase is partly due to a mild epidemic of influenza in Rajahmundry and an increase of malaria in Bellary. The daily average number of sick and the ratio of sick per mille increased from 216·80 and 12·68 to 262·49 and 16·74 respectively. Mortality statistics on the other hand showed a decided improvement. There were 160 deaths or 10·20 per 1,000 against 201 or 11·76 per 1,000 in 1928. There was only one death from cholera—an

under-trial prisoner who apparently contracted the infection outside the jail. There were three accidental deaths at the Central Jail, Salem. The number of admissions for dysentery increased from 241 to 384, though the number of deaths fell from 11 to 9. The number of admissions for malaria advanced from 315 to 340 and the number of deaths from 3 to 5. 71·30 per cent of the prisoners discharged during the year gained weight as compared with 75·37 per cent in the previous year. Drinking water, which is obtained from properly protected wells, is carefully sterilized by chlorination and a system of automatic chlorination is practised in most jails. The kitchens in all permanent central, district and special sub-jails are fly-proof. Many improvements in the water-supply, drainage, sanitation and cooking arrangements of jails have been carried out during the year.

Jail visitors

81. There was an increase in the total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year, the figures being 1,002 against 903 in 1928. The Hon'ble the Law Member visited the Penitentiary, Madras, and three central jails. The Director of Industries and his staff continued to be most useful in giving advice on all technical matters relating to jail industries. A great number of non-official gentlemen interested in welfare work visited jails for delivering lectures.

Finance

82. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on jail buildings and excluding the expenditure relating to certified schools, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,45,155 against Rs. 30,50,079 in 1928. The reduction of over four lakhs, although largely due to the fall in the prison population during 1929, was also due to the cost of supplies made by the Manufactory departments to the Maintenance departments having been deducted from expenditure, instead of being treated as receipts as was the practice in previous years. The total expenditure under dietary charges and the cost per head decreased from Rs. 9,88,145 and Rs. 60-5-1 to Rs. 8,53,268 and Rs. 56-10-8 respectively. The aggregate expenditure under hospital

charges fell from Rs. 63,786 to Rs. 58,659. The total expenditure under establishment increased from Rs. 7,22,069 to Rs. 7,46,727. The value of articles manufactured during the year increased from Rs. 8,85,031 to Rs. 12,13,750, in spite of the fact that the number of convicts employed on manufactures dropped from 6,353 to 4,522. The total value of supplies made to the Police, Forest, Medical and other departments was Rs. 6,53,240, which is more than the figures of the three previous years.

Borstal schools

83. The number of inmates detained in Borstal schools at the beginning of the year was 913. Four hundred and seventy-eight were received during the year by direct committal and 49 by transfer. Sixty-one were transferred, 247 released, three escaped and remained at large and two died, leaving 1,191 at the close of the year. It was found necessary during the year to convert the District Jail, Palamcottah, into a complete Borstal school. This second Borstal school was therefore established with effect from the 15th May 1929. Adolescent sections have been opened in the central jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Salem, where the modified Borstal school system is followed.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1929)

[*Report on the working of the Certified Schools for the year 1929*]

84. There were six certified schools as in the previous year. The Anjuman Industrial School, Madras, was declared a suitable place of custody for destitute and vagrant Muhammadan children in Madras City dealt with under section 29 of the Madras Children Act. There were 690 pupils (636 boys and 54 girls) in the schools at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and sixty-four (325 boys and 39 girls) were admitted during the year and 304 (276 boys and 28 girls) discharged, leaving a total of 750 (685 boys and 65 girls) at the end of the year. Of the 255 pupils (231 boys and

24 girls) directly committed to school custody during the year, 216 were first offenders. The average daily strength of the schools was 732 against 615 in 1928.

Seventy boys and 33 girls passed through the Remand Home attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society.

Education

85. The system of education imparted in these schools includes physical training, industrial and agricultural training, school education and active outdoor games. An attempt is made to equip each boy with a sound practical grounding in some useful industry. Organized games are part of the school curriculum and Scout work forms a special feature of the training given, whilst ambulance work and first aid are taught in the three Government certified schools.

Vital statistics

86. The health in the Government certified schools was on the whole satisfactory though the number of admissions to hospitals increased from 106 to 163 and the daily average sick from 4·27 to 4·52. The increase was due to an epidemic of chicken-pox at Rajahmundry. There was only one death during the year. The health statistics of the private certified schools were also satisfactory though the number of admissions to hospitals increased from 30 to 43 and the daily average sick from 4·09 to 5·30. There were two deaths during the year. Of the 141 pupils discharged only four lost weight. Various improvements to the water-supply and sanitary arrangements at the schools were either completed or in progress during the year.

Accommodation

87. The total accommodation available increased from 661 to 819, owing chiefly to the conversion of the Assistant Superintendent's quarters into a dormitory at the Senior Certified School, Chingleput. There still remains however some overcrowding in the Junior Certified Schools at Rajahmundry and Ranipet.

After-care report

88. Of the 141 pupils discharged, 4 were again convicted, 14 were not traceable, 5 were continuing their education in outside schools, 45 were suitably employed, 3 were in the charge of their

parents, 2 were unemployed and reports about 68 had not been received.

Finance

89. The total expenditure on the three Government schools amounted to Rs. 1,28,525 against Rs. 1,15,024 in the previous year owing to the increase in the number of pupils. The grant given to the private certified schools increased from Rs. 23,791 in 1928 to Rs. 26,036 in 1929 owing to the payment of grants to the "working boys' hostel" and towards the general supervision charges of the Madras Children's Aid Society. The total cash earnings of the three Government certified schools decreased from Rs. 7,526 to Rs. 4,000, chiefly on account of large outstandings which remained unadjusted at the end of the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE (1929)

[*Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1929—Statistical Abstract for British India—Civil Justice*]

General Courts

90. On the 31st December 1929, there were in the Presidency the following permanent civil courts:—

The High Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court, 29 District Courts (including three for Agency tracts), 45 Subordinate Judges' Courts (including 7 for Agency tracts and 1 Revenue officer exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge), 2 Special Small Cause Courts, 172 District Munsifs' Courts (including 22 for Agency tracts and 4 Revenue officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs) and 127 Revenue Courts. In addition there were 2 temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts and 2 temporary District Munsifs' Courts. Besides these there were 18 Subordinate Judges and 16 District Munsifs attached to permanent courts under the Amended Civil Courts Act.

Administrative changes

The Additional Sessions Judge at Trichinopoly was invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge from 25th February to 22nd April 1929.

Subordinate Judges were newly appointed under the Amended Civil Courts Act at Cocanada from July and at Bellary from November. The appointment of a second Additional Subordinate Judge to the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Trichinopoly was sanctioned with effect from the 23rd September 1929. But the appointment was kept vacant until further orders. The court of the Subordinate Judge at Anantapur and the appointments of the Additional Subordinate Judges at Cuddalore, Chittoor and Bezwada and the Second Additional Subordinate Judge at Trichinopoly were abolished during 1929.

Litigation

91. The total number of regular suits instituted during 1929 in the courts of the Presidency, including village and panchayat courts, was 546,008 against 532,024 in 1928. The number of suits instituted in panchayat courts mainly accounted for this increase. For the Presidency as a whole one suit was instituted for every 78 persons of the population as compared with 80 in the previous year. The ratio for the Presidency town was 1 for every 32 persons. The nature of the suits instituted was as follows:—

	1928.	1929.
Suits for money or movable property	453,616	470,200
Suits for immovable property, other than mortgage suits ...	21,328	21,981
Mortgage suits	23,001	21,995
Suits for specific relief	4,159	4,353
Suits in revenue courts	27,915	25,720

Value of suits

The value of suits instituted during the year in courts, other than village, panchayat and revenue courts, was Rs. 9,81,54,871 or Rs. 1,27,16,586 less than in 1928. The average value of a suit in 1929 was Rs. 350 against Rs. 392 in 1928.

The total number of appeals preferred in the year under review was 15,162 or 1,207 less than in the previous year. The average for the five years ending with 1927 is 16,565.

Original jurisdiction

92. The following table gives particulars regarding the institution, disposal and pendency

of suits in the different courts, excluding the High Court, as compared with the previous year:—

—	Number instituted.		Number disposed of.		Number pending at the close of the year.		Average duration in days.			
							Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
1. Village munsifs' courts ...	70,368	65,939	71,202	66,617	7,181	6,509	...	...	...	...
2. Village panchayat courts ...	150,839	173,644	153,426	171,638	29,777	31,744	...	...	...	...
3. Revenue courts (other than those in Agency tracts) ...	27,852	25,637	31,612	24,639	7,708	10,022	353	258	100	65
4. Agency courts.	1,879	1,601	1,833	1,753	479	421	191	176	72	79
5. District munsifs' courts (other than those in Agency tracts)—										
(a) Ordinary suits ...	104,652	104,810	109,765	105,789	51,523	53,972	306	279	66	63
(b) Small cause suits ..	127,560	126,109	127,550	124,438	17,634	19,306	100	99	52	51
6. Special small cause courts...	9,267	9,045	9,022	9,454	1,714	1,530	110	163	37	39
7. Subordinate judges' courts—										
(a) Ordinary suits ...	3,038	2,997	3,348	3,548	4,161	4,085	568	533	98	88
(b) Small cause suits ...	19,716	18,924	20,782	19,081	4,510	4,579	178	150	68	60
8. District courts (other than those in Agency tracts) ...	683	575	491	338	644	731	560	416	146	152
9. The City Civil Court	752	725	727	637	237	387	203	167	44	35
10. The Presidency Court of Small Causes ...	14,693	15,371	14,589	15,606	2,588	2,544	106	103	51	54

Though there was a decrease in the number of suits instituted in the village munsifs' courts, there was a large increase in the number instituted in the village panchayat courts. The number of suits instituted before District Munsifs, Subordinate Judges and District Judges was about the same as in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits was less in all courts except that of the Special Small Cause Courts. The number of suits transferred by District Munsifs to village and panchayat courts was 1,005 as compared with 942 in 1928. The percentage of appeals preferred against the decisions of revenue courts to the appealable decrees passed by them rose from 4·13

to 5·21, while in the district munsifs' courts it fell from 11·46 to 10·49.

The High Court

In the High Court of Judicature there were 631 suits filed against 725 in 1928, the decrease being chiefly noticeable under the heads of "suits for money or movable property" and "mortgage suits." The total number of suits for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, together with suits received by transfer, was 1,420 against 1,646 in 1928. Six hundred and seven suits were disposed of against 887 in 1928, and the arrears rose from 759 to 813. The average duration of contested suits was 666 days against 692 in 1928 and of uncontested suits 139 days against 167. The fall in disposals on the original side of the High Court is due to the fact that three Judges sat on the original side only for 23 days in 1929 against 102 days in 1928.

Insolvency petitions

93. The number of insolvency petitions presented in the mufassal courts was 4,360 against 4,345 in 1928 and that in the High Court was 475 against 566 in 1928.

Appellate courts

Agency tracts

94. The number of regular appeals filed in Agency Tracts fell from 108 in 1928 to 83 in 1929. The number of appeals disposed of was 114, and 14 were left pending at the end of the year.

District and Subordinate Judges' courts

In the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts the number of appeals filed was 12,235 against 12,982 in 1928. The number of regular appeals disposed of by Subordinate Judges was 6,324 against 5,869 in 1928 and the arrears fell from 4,319 to 4,313. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 292 days in the case of contested appeals and 191 days in the case of uncontested appeals, the figures for the previous year being 427 and 210 days respectively. The number of regular appeals disposed of by District Courts rose from 4,825 to 4,931 and the number of appeals pending at the close of 1929 was 6,803 against 7,636 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 375 days against 363 days in the previous year in the case of contested appeals and 225 days against 220 days in the case of uncontested appeals.

The High Court

The following table shows the position in regard to the disposal of appeals by the High Court :—

	Number preferred during		Number disposed of during		Number pending at the end of		Average duration in days.	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
From original decrees of mufassal courts	482	455	306	399	1,636	1,692	1,249	1,318
From orders of mufassal courts ...	549	507	252	324	969	1,152	450	504
From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court	143	112	76	127	178	166	435	419
From decrees of the City Civil Court ...	58	58	32	11	98	145	519	632
Letters Patent appeals (other than Original Side appeals)	107	143	157	191	520	472	...	...
Appeals against appellate decrees...	1,850	1,509	1,193	1,881	5,746	5,375	898	1,150
Appeals against appellate orders ...	197	202	92	119	434	519		

The percentage of appeals dismissed was as follows:—First appeals from District Courts 61·54, from Subordinate Judges' Courts 65·35, from the City Civil Court 90·91, from the Original Side 76·38, Second appeals 63·80 and Letters Patent appeals 81·15.

Appeals to the Privy Council

At the beginning of the year there were 45 applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council pending before the High Court. Forty-six applications were received during the year, 26 were rejected, leave was granted in 27 applications and 38 were pending at the close of the year. In the Privy Council in England 28 appeals were pending from the previous year and six were newly admitted. Of the total of 34 appeals for disposal six were dismissed with costs, 3 allowed and one modified, leaving 24 appeals pending at the close of 1929.

Reference and revision

95. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,937 as compared with 1,794

in the previous year. Of these 650 were for the revision of decisions in small cause suits. The number of petitions disposed of was 1,110 against 1,510 in 1928. The arrears rose from 2,085 to 2,974. Of the total number of petitions disposed of 90·45 per cent were dismissed against 82·38 per cent in the previous year. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the lower courts and the Board of Revenue was 12. Out of the 26 cases for disposal, including 14 pending from the previous year, 14 were disposed of.

Execution applications

Mufassal courts

96. The total number of applications for execution received in all the courts in the mufassal, except village and panchayat courts, was 365,034 against 370,683 in 1928. The number of applications disposed of was 365,675 against 374,443 in 1928, and 62,325 were left pending at the end of the year against 61,034 in 1928. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 16·38 per cent of the applications disposed of and in part in 9·98 per cent. The total amount realized in execution was Rs. 2,24,43,998 against Rs. 2,15,68,754 in the previous year. The number of debtors imprisoned was 3,943 against 4,082 in 1928.

Madras courts

The number of applications for execution received in the City Civil Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court fell from 17,473 to 17,429. 17,968 applications were disposed of, leaving 2,286 pending at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 17,097 and 2,825. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 11·51 per cent of the applications disposed of and in part in 8·60 per cent. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 2,03,385 against Rs. 2,13,253 in 1928 and the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 150 against 194 in the previous year.

Processes

97. The number of processes executed by amins and peons in mufassal courts, other than village and panchayat courts, was 2,967,504, of which 398,834 were executed by amins. The average for each amin was 215 and for each peon 362 as compared with 201 and 379 respectively in 1928. The total receipts from the execution of

processes were Rs. 23,02,123 and the charges amounted to Rs. 20,11,375, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,90,748. The system of supplying process-servers with apparatus for taking the thumb-impressions of illiterate persons is said to be working satisfactorily.

Legal practitioners

98. At the end of the year there were on the rolls of the High Court 2,141 advocates and 72 attorneys. In the course of the year 165 advocates and 2 attorneys were newly enrolled. In the mufassal there were 4,300 first-grade pleaders and 698 second-grade pleaders at the close of the year. During the year 251 first-grade pleaders were newly admitted.

REGISTRATION AND COMPANIES

[*Report on the administration of the Registration Department for the year 1929; Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Provident Fund Insurance Societies Act, 1912, and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, for the year 1929–30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Registration and Joint Stock Companies*]

Registration (1929)

Administrative changes

99. There was no change in the number of district charges or of the District Registrars. The sub-district of Kangundi was transferred from North Arcot to Chittoor with effect from the 3rd January 1929. Six new sub-registry offices were opened with effect from 1st June 1929. The Joint Sub-Registrar at Kallakurchi was transferred to the new office of Chinna Selam alias Selam. Three temporary sub-registry offices were sanctioned for a further period of one year and two for a further period of two years. The ex-officio office of Tangasseri was amalgamated with that of Anjengo and the itinerating system of registry was introduced at Tangasseri from the 1st August 1929. The system was also extended to Kuttanallur and made permanent at Kudatini. Continuance of this system in three other stations was sanctioned for a further period of one year in each case. In consequence of these changes the number of separate sub-offices including the ex-officio and temporary offices rose from 558 to 563 and the number of sub-registrars from 613 to 618.

Registrations

The total number of registrations declined from 1,491,001 to 1,463,039. The decrease occurred in 18 districts. In Malabar it was mainly due to the fall in the prices of coconut and pepper and the pendency of the land tenure question in the Legislative Council and in five districts to the failure of the cotton crop and the fall in the price of paddy. The increase was large in four districts, mainly as a result of the failure of the monsoon and also slackness in the groundnut trade in one district. The number of compulsory registrations decreased by 1·57 per cent. The total value of transactions fell from Rs. 70·27 crores to Rs. 69·33 crores but the average value of a registered document increased from Rs. 475 to Rs. 478.

Searches

Applications for encumbrance certificates numbered 107,878 against 105,207 in the previous year, which shows that registration records are being consulted more by the public and by co-operative societies for ascertaining whether there are encumbrances on immovable property.

The number of documents registered by or on behalf of co-operative societies rose from 53,335 to 55,703 and the number of searches from 17,132 to 20,295.

Finance

Owing to the decrease in the number of documents registered the income from fees for registering documents fell from Rs. 26·00 lakhs to Rs. 25·76 lakhs. The total revenue however rose from Rs. 34·69 lakhs to Rs. 35·30 lakhs. This rise was mainly due to the change in classification introduced from the 1st April 1929, under which the fees collected from parties for the return of documents by post, which had been credited in abatement of charges under Service Postage, are ledgered under a separate receipt head. The expenditure increased from Rs. 29·87 lakhs to Rs. 31·21 lakhs in consequence of the opening of new offices, grant of increments to officers and establishment and to the revised method of accounting the fees collected for returning documents by post. The surplus income over expenditure, including refunds, was Rs. 4·03 lakhs.

100. At the beginning of the year there were at work 770 companies, 684 with and 86 without share capital. During the year 105 companies, 98 with and 7 without share capital, were registered. Two companies with and one company without share capital, which had been struck off the register, were restored to the register by the High Court. The number of companies that were either wound up or struck off the register was 40. One company limited by guarantee without share capital which was registered in the preceding year, re-registered itself as a company limited by shares. One company was transferred from Bombay. The number of companies at the close of the year was therefore 838, 746 with and 92 without share capital. The increase in registrations and decrease in the number of companies dissolved indicates a greater trust on the part of investors in joint stock organizations and an amelioration in trade conditions.

New companies

The year witnessed an abnormal increase in new registrations, 105 companies being registered against 70 in the previous year. The new registrations included 33 banking and loan companies, 18 insurance, 8 transit and transport, and 37 trading and industrial concerns. The figures for the previous year were 9, 5, 9 and 37 respectively. The largest flotation was an insurance company with an authorized capital of Rs. 6 crores and its primary object was crop insurance. A private banking company with an authorized capital of Rs. 3 crores was also floated. Two other banks with authorized capitals of Rs. 25 and 50 lakhs respectively were registered. Two companies with an authorized capital of Rs. 10 lakhs were floated for carrying on ordinary life assurance business. Three companies for ginning, spinning and weaving cotton were floated, each of them with an authorized capital of Rs. 10 lakhs or above. One company with an authorized capital of Rs. 20 lakhs was floated with the object of safeguarding the interests of orthodox Hindus and a company for rubber cultivation was started with a capital of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Twenty-nine new private companies were registered against 35 in the previous year. One public company converted itself into a private one and one private company converted itself into a public one. Nine companies were either wound up or struck off the register and the total number of private companies rose from 173 to 193. Private companies

Ten companies increased their authorized capital, against 12 in the previous year, while only one reduced it as in the previous year. The largest increase under authorized capital was from Rs. 70,60,000 to Rs. 1,00,00,050. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Company, Limited, stands foremost in respect of paid up capital (Rs. 1,10,50,900) and the Bank of Chettinad, Limited, ranks next (Rs. 1,00,00,000). Capital

Of the 40 companies that ceased to exist, as compared with 42 in the previous year, 19 went into voluntary liquidation, two were liquidated by order of the Court and 19 were struck off the register as defunct. Fifteen were trading and manufacturing companies and 11 nidhis and chit associations. Companies that ceased to exist

The number of certified auditors rose from 97 to 112, 95 holding unrestricted certificates and 17 restricted certificates. Auditors

Eight provident insurance socioties were newly registered during the year of which six were registered under the Indian Companies Act. The total number rose from 17 to 25. Two life assurance companies were registered during the year, bringing the number up to 10. Provident insurance societies and life assurance companies

The receipts rose from Rs. 26,763 to Rs. 36,619 and the expenditure from Rs. 31,348 to Rs. 31,409. Finance

101. The number of registering officers who performed the duties of a Notary Public remained the same (199) as in 1928-29. There were 122 transactions during the year to the aggregate value of Rs. 1,04,967 against 146 transactions to the aggregate value of Rs. 1,67,782 in the previous year. The fees realized decreased from Rs. 622-2-0 to Rs. 563-8-0. The expenditure was Rs. 53-15-0 against Rs. 51-8-0. The number of bills of exchange brought before the Notaries Public decreased from 128 to 108. Depression of trade accounted for the decrease except in Guntūr district where **Notaries Public (1929-30)**

the decrease was due to the spread of the co-operative movement. The number of promissory notes received during the year decreased from 18 to 14. The decline occurred chiefly in Salem and was due to the restoration of the normal conditions of trade.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(1ST JULY 1929 TO 30TH JUNE 1930)

[*Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, for the year 1929-30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Co-operative Societies*]

General

102. At the beginning of the year there were 20 Deputy Registrars of whom 19 were permanent and one temporary. During the year five Deputy Registrars were sanctioned, two for a period of three years for work connected with land mortgage banks, one for a year as a Co-operative Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour and two permanently for ordinary district work. The number of circles was increased to 20, each being in charge of a Deputy Registrar. At the end of the year there were 17 Honorary Assistant Registrars whose work has been of considerable relief to Deputy Registrars. Ten additional Sub-Deputy Registrars were sanctioned temporarily for work connected with land mortgage banks.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on the working of the department amounted to Rs. 10·11 lakhs against Rs. 8·89 lakhs in the previous year. This represents 0·56 per cent of the total working capital as compared with 0·54 in the previous year.

Number of societies

The number of societies of all classes rose from 15,086 to 15,238 of which 13,079 were agricultural societies and 1,649 non-agricultural societies. The number of villages including towns affected by the co-operative movement is 34,087 out of the total number of 53,024.

Membership

The number of members in all societies, excluding supervising unions, was 974,999. Of these 572,798 were classed as agriculturists, 290,404 as non-agriculturists and 111,797 as partly dependent on agriculture.

Working capital of societies

The working capital rose from Rs. 1,651·53 lakhs to Rs. 1,799·36 lakhs. The total working capital employed in the movement, excluding investments

by one society in another, was Rs. 933·99 lakhs against Rs. 908·69 lakhs in the previous year and it was made up as follows:—

	LAKHS. RS.
Paid-up share capital	185·56
Deposits of individuals and institutions	613·69
Reserve fund	98·51
Loans from Government	36·23
Total ...	933·99

The percentage of total owned capital, that is, share capital plus reserve fund, to the total working capital in the movement was 18·5 against 18·9 and 18·4 in the two previous years.

Reserve fund

The total reserve fund of all societies, including contributions on account of 1929–30, amounts to Rs. 110·95 lakhs against Rs. 97·24 lakhs in the previous year. The sum is made up as follows :—

	1928-29. LAKHS. RS.	1929-30. LAKHS. RS.
Madras Central Urban Bank ...	9·61	10·22
District Central Banks	18·99	22·46
Agricultural Societies	46·90	54·12
Non-Agricultural Societies ...	21·75	24·15

The Madras Central Urban Bank has invested its entire reserve fund in Government securities. The Central Banks have invested their reserve fund in the Provincial Bank while the agricultural and non-agricultural societies have invested their reserve fund in the Central Banks.

Rectification, consolidation and expansion

Deputy Registrars were instructed to devote their attention to the rectification or liquidation of existing bad societies rather than to the formation of new ones. Out of 1,338 applications for registration of societies received, only 534 were complied with against 726 in the previous year. Four hundred and twenty-two societies were registered at the instance of non-officials. Most of the 112 societies organized by officials were for depressed classes. The registration of 383 societies was cancelled. This number exceeds the total number of liquidations in the previous three years. Considerations of staff and the heavy responsibility involved in cancelling societies, which have

large liabilities, prevent more rapid progress in this direction. The need for rectification of rural societies is shown by the fact that out of the 12,064 societies started before the publication of the Townsend Committee Report, 6,282 had overdues from members exceeding 40 per cent of the total demand, while out of the 1,673 societies started after the publication of the Townsend Committee Report only 185 were in that position.

Repayments

There has been a deterioration in the matter of repayments in spite of the exhortations of the leaders of the movement and the efforts of the special staff. The main reasons are the low market prices of the chief agricultural products and the prevailing economic depression. The non-agricultural societies have done better, apparently because a large proportion of members in these societies have fixed salaries. Members generally have not, however, yet realized the importance of punctuality and keeping their credit unimpaired.

Land mortgage banks

103. The Central Land Mortgage Bank was organized and registered on 12th December 1929. The Bank is composed of individual non-borrowing members and the primary land mortgage banks. In order to finance primary banks the Central Bank is empowered to issue interest bearing debentures on the security of the mortgages executed by the borrowers in favour of the primary banks and assigned by them to the Central Bank. Government have undertaken to guarantee interest not exceeding 6 per cent for the full period of twenty years on all debentures issued during the first five years up to a limit of Rs. 50 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 15,000 was also sanctioned by Government to the Central Bank in order to meet the initial expenditure. In the year under report 124 individuals and 19 banks were admitted as members with shares to the value of Rs. 51,300 and Rs. 19,100 respectively. A sum of Rs. 46,000 was received as debenture deposits from intending investors. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1·44 lakhs were sanctioned to nine banks, of which only Rs. 42,200 was issued to three of them in the year. Debiting the establishment charges against the Government loan, the bank worked at a profit of Rs. 1,358.

The primary banks are now affiliated to the Central Bank and will be financed by it in

future. The land mortgage bank at Tinnevelly was liquidated during the year as there was no prospect of its working successfully. Seven more banks were actually started within the year bringing the total to 27. The number of members in the 27 banks was 2,861 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·51 lakhs. Their working capital was Rs. 11·36 lakhs. All except five banks earned a profit. Nine banks issued debentures to the total amount of Rs. 7,58,050. There has been no default in the payment of interest to debenture holders. There has been a reduction in the overdues under principal and interest in the repayment of loans due by members to the primary banks.

The Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd.

104. The Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., was efficiently managed and has continued to make satisfactory progress. Its working capital was increased during the year from Rs. 147·01 lakhs to Rs. 179·26 lakhs. The reserve fund after audit amounted to Rs. 10·22 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9·61 lakhs in the previous year. The share capital paid up has increased from Rs. 6·14 lakhs to Rs. 6·20 lakhs. The increase was contributed by the Central Banks. There has been an appreciable increase from Rs. 131·88 lakhs to Rs. 163·45 lakhs under deposits and other borrowings including overdrafts which is largely contributed by joint stock banks and other institutions. The Bank made a net divisible profit of Rs. 2·44 lakhs against Rs. 2·43 lakhs in the previous year. This does not take into account the depreciation of Government securities, but there is already a depreciation reserve of Rs. 1·89 lakhs. The policy of increasing short-term transactions was pursued with the result that of a sum of Rs. 92·35 lakhs issued to Central Banks, only Rs. 0·15 lakh was on long-term loans. Rs. 7·25 lakhs was advanced to individuals on the security of their deposits.

Central Banks

As in the previous year there were 31 Central Banks. The Central Banks in accordance with the recommendations of the Townsend Committee reduced their lending rate to 7½ per cent. The Imperial Bank of India desired that within a period of five years Government paper should be substituted for co-operative societies' promissory notes to cover overdrafts. During the year Central

Banks were requested to furnish Government paper as cover to the extent of one-fifth of the overdraft allowed to them by the Imperial Bank but only five banks were able to do so. The amount of the overdrafts allowed to the other banks was therefore reduced by one-fifth.

The paid-up share capital of the 31 Central Banks was Rs. 56·54 lakhs as compared with Rs. 52·09 lakhs in the previous year. There was a substantial increase in deposits and other borrowings, including overdrafts, from Rs. 507·91 lakhs to Rs. 550·58 lakhs. Though local bodies have withdrawn more than a tenth of their deposits, the deposits of individuals, members and non-members, amounted to Rs. 200·06 lakhs. There was also a substantial increase in the reserve fund deposits of societies and borrowings from the Provincial Bank. There was a fall in the net profits from Rs. 10·95 lakhs to Rs. 9·62 lakhs. This is partly due to the retrenchment of the profits in the case of six Central Banks with a view to make provision for bad and doubtful debts. There has also been a depreciation in Government securities and unsatisfactory recoveries in many districts. All except six banks were in a position to declare the maximum dividend of nine per cent. The working capital has increased from Rs. 576·25 lakhs to Rs. 627·18 lakhs and the reserve fund after audit from Rs. 18·99 lakhs to Rs. 22·46 lakhs. Loans to the extent of Rs. 328·10 lakhs were disbursed during the year against Rs. 288·14 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 227·13 lakhs were on short-term and Rs. 100·97 lakhs on long-term loans. The Central Banks are gradually developing their short-term business. Of the Rs. 328·10 lakhs disbursed, Rs. 30·39 lakhs were issued to individuals on the security of their deposits. The average percentage of balance to demand under principal was 44 for long-term loans and 13 for short-term loans.

Provincial Co-operative Union

105. The chief activities of this Union are the publication of the Madras Journal of Co-operation and pamphlets on co-operative matters, conducting panchayatdars' training classes in Madras City and co-operative propaganda tours with special reference to non-credit activities, and the conduct of the rural reconstruction centres and the

Provincial Conference. The Union held panchayatdars' classes in 124 centres in Madras City, at which the total attendance was 5,952, panchayat members of 54 societies being trained.

District federations

106. The number of federations fell from 25 to 24 as the federation at Salem which had done practically no work since 1922 applied for liquidation in December 1929 and its registration was therefore cancelled. There is a general feeling among co-operators that federations have failed to justify their existence. Central Banks are therefore tending to take the supervision of societies into their own hands. Government sanctioned a provision of Rs. 15,000 in the budget for 1930-31 for granting subsidies to weaker federations to meet the requirements of supervision in case the amounts collected in the ordinary course were inadequate. A sum of Rs. 2,950 was sanctioned to two federations. All the federations except two, conducted training classes for panchayatdars at 1,306 centres in which 21,113 participated.

Local supervising unions

107. There were 14,756 primary societies of which 12,006 were affiliated to 405 local supervising unions. About one half of the remaining societies are depressed classes and Kallar societies under the supervision of the Labour Department and Kallar special officers.

Agricultural societies

108. Agricultural societies of all types increased by 159 bringing the total to 13,106. Of these 170 were purchase and sale societies, 396 other special types and the rest credit societies. These societies disbursed Rs. 260·8 lakhs as loans to their members. More loans are being given for cultivation purposes and trade than in the previous year and there is a corresponding decrease in the loans given for paying off prior debts. There has been a gradual increase during the last five years in the number and amount of loans given for productive purposes. There was an increase of one per cent in loans given for non-productive purposes owing to the large number of marriages performed to evade the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act. There was also a preponderance of short-term loans during the year. They amounted to Rs. 164·87 lakhs out of the total amount of

Rs. 260·80 lakhs disbursed. Societies have begun to realize the advantages of developing their short-term transactions.

Credit societies

The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 12,382 to 12,540 and the number of members from 652,285 to 674,590. Though there was an increase in working capital from Rs. 617·46 lakhs to Rs. 664·16 lakhs and of paid-up share capital from Rs. 74·57 lakhs to Rs. 80·66 lakhs, the net divisible profit fell from Rs. 12·38 lakhs to Rs. 11·51 lakhs. The total unrecouped loss at the end of the year rose from Rs. 11·77 lakhs to Rs. 13·09 lakhs. The reserve fund increased from Rs. 39·47 lakhs to Rs. 46·89 lakhs. The amount overdue under principal rose from Rs. 1,47,72,904 to Rs. 1,76,23,841, under current interest from Rs. 19,99,231 to Rs. 23,35,395 and under arrear interest from Rs. 19,32,795 to Rs. 22,47,313. Many of the unions have not yet realized their responsibility in the matter of improving collections.

Societies for purchase, purchase and sale

The number of these societies at the beginning of the year was 133 to which 6 were added during the year. The registration of 11 societies was cancelled, leaving 128 at the end of the year. There were on hand at the beginning of the year goods to the value of Rs. 33,167 and goods were purchased to the value of Rs. 3,53,109. Stock was disposed of during the year to the value of Rs. 3,56,670. The amount of savings effected to members was Rs. 8,409.

Progress has been slow owing to the difficulty of securing crops, want of transport facilities and the lack of conviction on the part of the people as to the utility of these societies. Where, however, the ryots have been convinced of the usefulness of this class of societies there have been good results. The development of cotton sale societies in the principal cotton areas is a promising co-operative enterprise. Technical assistance is required for grading and keeping under control the production and redistribution of pure seeds of good strains and for the cultivation of cotton. Government therefore sanctioned the appointment for these purposes of a Deputy Director of Agriculture for a period of two years.

There were 42 societies of this class consisting of 36 milk supply societies, five industrial and agricultural societies and one egg production society. The last six societies have done practically no work. Societies for production and sale

There were five of these societies at the end of the year, of which one in Madras has not started work. The other four societies had 53 members but no work was done by any of them. Cattle insurance societies

There were 11 land reclamation societies in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts with 612 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 14,795. The total extent of land to be reclaimed was 2,436 acres of which the extent cleared up to the end of the year was 1,361 acres. Land reclamation societies

Of the 17 irrigation and kudimaramat societies, ten were kudimaramat societies, four being in South Arcot and the others in Tanjore. The societies in Tanjore, intended to do silt clearance, are reported to be unpopular and unattractive to the villagers. Two societies in Tanjore and two societies in South Arcot, however, did some useful work. The remaining societies did no work. Of the seven societies for the purpose of irrigating lands jointly, three in South Arcot have been liquidated since the close of the year. The other four societies have however done useful work and it is reported that but for the work of the Vilayur Raivanallur Irrigation Society in Malabar the whole paddy crop of 68 acres would have failed. Irrigation and kudimaramat societies

There were 17 of these societies. Of the five in Tanjore only three cultivated paddy in 21·21 acres under improved methods. In Trichinopoly only three of the five societies cultivated 64·56 acres. The societies in the other districts did no work. Six societies also undertook the supply of purer varieties of seeds, manures and implements. Agricultural demonstration societies

At the end of the year there were 346 agricultural societies for other purposes than those described above. Three hundred and thirty-five of these were Tenants and Field Labourers' societies. Other agricultural societies

109. The number of societies increased from 1,144 to 1,151 and the number of members from 209,682 to 221,475. Three hundred and fifty-one of these societies were for Government servants Non-agricultural societies Credit societies

Chapter III PROTECTION

and municipal, local board, railway and factory employees. One hundred and twenty-eight were thrift societies and 672 other urban societies. All except seven of the thrift societies were in South Kanara. The non-agricultural societies have made comparatively better progress than agricultural societies. The total working capital of these societies increased from Rs. 2,39,78,923 to Rs. 2,65,72,676 and the divisible profit from Rs. 9,07,206 to Rs. 9,76,177. The percentage of arrears have increased from 17·7 to 19·2 under principal and from 21·5 to 22·8 under interest. Loans to the extent of Rs. 2,15,49,378 were granted during the year of which only Rs. 98,65,832 was for non-productive purposes.

Societies for purchase, purchase and sale, production, and production and sale

The total number of societies of these classes is 262 of which the most important are the stores, trading unions and school and college societies. The purchase, and purchase and sale societies bought goods to the value of Rs. 22·53 lakhs. Sales were effected to the value of Rs. 24·38 lakhs. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Stores contributed sales to the extent of Rs. 11·69 lakhs. During the year His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Silver Jubilee Hall at the premises of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Stores in commemoration of their Silver Jubilee. Though the working capital of these purchase, and purchase and sale societies rose from Rs. 6·80 lakhs to Rs. 7·53 lakhs, the net profits fell from Rs. 53,850 to Rs. 48,843.

Students' societies

There were 68 students' stores societies at the end of the year with 2,689 students and 6,281 associates as members with 911 teachers to assist them in their work. Savings on account of the joint purchase and sale of text-books and stationery amounted to Rs. 5,744 against Rs. 4,559 in the previous year.

Weavers' societies

There were 39 societies exclusively for weavers and 95 credit societies of which more than 60 per cent of the members were weavers. Nearly half the societies exclusively for weavers were dormant. The others purchased raw material to the value of Rs. 21,972 and the value of finished products sold was Rs. 23,529. The total profit earned by the societies which worked at a profit was Rs. 3,009 and the total loss incurred

by the others was Rs. 5,852. The Textile Advisory Committee considered the desirability of forming a central weavers' co-operative society to enable the weavers to buy yarn cheap and reduce the number of middlemen and so get a larger share of the profits. After considering the scheme the Committee recommended that primary societies for weavers should be started and a central society and bank organized for financing the primary societies and conducting the sale of their finished products.

Other non-agricultural societies

The number of these societies fell from 245 to 236. One hundred and forty-five of these were building societies with a membership of 4,191 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10,71,924. Of the other 91 societies, 55 were labour contract societies and forest coupe societies, while 21 were fishermen societies.

Labour contract societies

The number of these societies for labourers fell from 63 to 59. Most of them were incurring heavy losses and those that were not, were practically under the control of one man, usually an ex-contractor. Twenty-four societies secured contracts to the value of Rs. 1,76,282 against Rs. 1,63,325 secured by 33 societies in the previous year. Work to the value of Rs. 1,01,470 was pending execution at the beginning of the year and societies completed within the year work valued at Rs. 2,09,960. Only three societies were able to pay a bonus to the members, the total bonus amounting only to Rs. 970.

Milk supply societies

There were 45 milk supply societies at the end of the year, 36 in Chingleput, eight in Madras City and one in Madura. Ten societies have not however started work. The societies in Chingleput and Madras continued the supply of milk to the Madras Milk Supply Union and supplied milk to the value of Rs. 86,400. Their profits were however negligible. The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union undertook the supply of milk to some hospitals in the city and, in spite of difficulties, achieved its main object as the contractors were compelled to reduce the rates at which they were previously supplying milk to the hospitals and to pay better prices to the milkmen.

Societies for depressed and backward classes, fishermen and hill tribes

110. The number of societies composed wholly or mainly of Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras or fishermen was 3,054 at the end of the year against 3,090 at the beginning. The fall is due to the liquidation of societies which have been dormant for a number of years. Eight hundred and seventy-nine of these societies were in charge of the Co-operative Department, 1,781 in charge of the Labour Department, 354 in charge of the special Kallar Officers and 40 under the direct supervision of the Fisheries Department. There were 98 societies at the end of the year for hill tribes. Sixty-four of these were in the Nilgiris and 15 in the Agency tracts. The latter were started with the object of enabling the hillmen to get a better price for their produce, to purchase their agricultural and domestic requirements jointly and to provide credit facilities. Only the last of these objects has been fulfilled. There has not been much improvement in the condition of the societies on the Nilgiris in spite of the efforts of the departmental and non-official staff. Many of them are dormant and very heavy arrears are due from members. The poor collection work is attributed to the general depression in tea, coffee and potatoes. The Badaga Land Mortgage Bank, however, began to function in January 1930. Forty-three members were admitted but only one loan to the value of Rs. 400 was disbursed. A very large number of applications had to be rejected owing to the fact that Badagas as a rule have no proper title to the land they cultivate jointly without subdivision. The Toda society continued to work under the supervision of the District Collector. The Todas could not largely extend their cultivation of potatoes owing to want of sufficient capital. This year they raised Rs. 4,023 worth of potatoes against Rs. 9,270 in the previous year. The fall in the outturn is attributed to the partial failure of the south-west monsoon and to the fall in prices. The buffaloes of the Todas also suffered a heavy mortality by rinderpest.

Training institutes

111. Six registered co-operative training institutes conducted training classes for 865 candidates, as compared with 612 in the previous year. Of these 486 passed the examination.

Supervision fund

112. The total demand of the supervision fund due by societies of all classes including arrears was Rs. 4·54 lakhs of which only Rs. 2·95 lakhs was collected. The receipts amounted in all to Rs. 14·56 lakhs while the charges incurred in the maintenance of the non-official staff and in running the supervising institutions was Rs. 13·40 lakhs.

Litigation

113. In the agricultural societies 20,095 references under the arbitration rules and 990 suits were filed during the year. The balance of cases at the end of the year was 7,696. In non-agricultural societies the total number of cases for disposal by arbitrators and the civil courts was 8,176.

Liquidation

114. There has been considerable activity in the matter of dissolving bad and dormant societies during the year and 383 societies were dissolved. Two hundred and ninety-six were agricultural societies, 73 non-agricultural societies, 13 were unions and one was a district federation. At the end of the year there were 612 societies undergoing liquidation.

Audit

115. The audit of all societies except nine was completed before the close of the year. The account books of five of these nine societies were in courts in connexion with criminal prosecutions, while the other four were under liquidation. A test audit of the audit done by departmental inspectors was conducted for nearly 4 per cent of the societies audited.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—District and Local Boards*]

General District boards

116. There were 25 district boards in the Presidency, as in the previous year. All the district boards, except that of the Nilgiris, had non-official Presidents. Twenty-two district boards had elected Presidents at the close of the year, the exceptions being Malabar, the Nilgiris and Rāmnād. The total sanctioned strength of the district boards was 1,022. The actual strength at the close of the year, including ex-officio members, was 979, of whom 232 were nominated by Government and 617 elected by taluk boards. The district boards held 279 meetings in all during the year, one of which

was adjourned for want of a quorum and five for want of time or other reasons.

Taluk boards

During the year the Chingleput Taluk Board was divided into the Chingleput and Madurantakam taluk boards. The total number of taluk boards in the Presidency thus rose from 129 to 130. All the taluk boards but one (Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk Board) were presided over by non-officials and in 128 boards the office of the President was filled by election. The sanctioned strength of the taluk boards rose from 2,541 to 2,555. The actual strength at the close of the year was 2,471, of whom 619 were nominated and 1,852 elected members. Elections were held during the year to fill 301 seats on the taluk boards. At those which were contested 52·2 per cent of the electors voted. The taluk boards held 1,274 meetings during the year, of which 9 were adjourned for want of a quorum and 12 for want of time or other reasons.

Union boards

There were 457 union boards. Their actual strength at the close of the year was 5,132, including 1,220 nominated members.

Taxes

117. Under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the levy of land-cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the annual rental value is obligatory. An additional cess up to a maximum of three pies in the rupee was levied during the year by 20 district boards and 112 taluk boards. The profession and companies' taxes and education cess were levied by the Malabar District Board in the area under the jurisdiction of the old Wynaad Taluk Board and by the Nilgiris District Board. The profession tax was levied by 32 taluk boards and the companies' tax by 20 taluk boards. These two taxes were, as before, collected with difficulty. The education cess for the expansion of elementary education was levied during the year by 117 taluk boards. Tolls on carriages, carts and animals were collected in all districts. House tax was levied in all unions.

Finance

Receipts

118. The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 88·45 lakhs. The total receipts (both ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 552·26 lakhs as compared with 517·5 lakhs in 1928–29. The grants received from Provincial funds were Rs. 142·30 lakhs, against Rs. 126·49 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 2·41 lakhs were in aid of

the general resources of the boards, Rs. 29·91 lakhs for the upkeep or construction of trunk roads, Rs. 72·53 lakhs for education and Rs. 3·21 lakhs for the maintenance or construction of hospitals and dispensaries. Special Government grants amounting to Rs. 13·28 lakhs for the improvement of village communications and of water-supply in rural areas were sanctioned during the year. The total amount expended from the grants before the close of the year was Rs. 9·61 lakhs.

Expenditure

The total expenditure (both ordinary and capital) was Rs. 543·84 lakhs as compared with Rs. 517·41 lakhs in the previous year. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 96·88 lakhs.

Communications

119. The total outlay on communications amounted to Rs. 198·46 lakhs, against Rs. 174·38 lakhs in 1928–29, while the amount of grants received from Provincial funds for the purpose was Rs. 61·41 lakhs. Eight hundred and thirty-five miles of new roads were laid during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the boards at the close of the year was 31,266, of which 3,089 miles were trunk roads.

Education

120. The number of secondary and elementary schools maintained by all the boards during the year was 189 and 17,037 respectively. A Sanskrit college was maintained by the Tanjore District Board. The number of pupils in the elementary schools was 901,562. There were 15,119 pupils on the rolls of the elementary department of the board secondary schools and 30,088 pupils in the secondary department. The total expenditure incurred on education during the year was Rs. 126·88 lakhs, while the Government grants for the purpose amounted to Rs. 72·53 lakhs and the income from fees and other receipts to Rs. 30·58 lakhs.

Medical relief

121. The local boards maintained 62 hospitals and 848 dispensaries during the year. The total number of in-patients who received treatment at the medical institutions decreased from 13,056 to 12,432, while the number of out-patients increased from 6,593,402 to 7,657,783. The aggregate cost of maintaining these institutions amounted to Rs. 19·88 lakhs.

Vaccination

The 533 vaccinators employed by the local boards performed 1,267,301 successful vaccinations during the year, which is 33·5 per mille of the population of the Presidency. The total expenditure on preventive medicine including water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 15·7 lakhs, compared with Rs. 15·62 lakhs in 1928–29.

Railways

122. The management of the Tanjore District Board Railway was taken over by the Government of India from 1st April 1929. Railways owned by District Boards were therefore at work in four districts only (Coimbatore, Guntūr, Kistna and Tinnevelly).

Coimbatore

The gross earnings and the working expenses of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) amounted to Rs. 4·79 lakhs and Rs. 2·94 lakhs respectively. The net earnings were thus Rs. 1·85 lakhs or 10·5 per cent on the capital outlay.

Guntūr

The gross earnings of the Tenali-Rēpalle Railway (21 miles) amounted to Rs. 2·77 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·8 lakhs. The net earnings were thus Rs. 0·97 lakh or 6·1 per cent on the capital outlay as compared with 8·7 per cent in the previous year.

Kistna

The gross earnings of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway (52 miles) amounted to Rs. 9·81 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 4·42 lakhs. The net earnings were thus Rs. 5·39 lakhs or 22·8 per cent on the capital outlay. Forty-six per cent of this amount related to the West Gōdāvari District Board and the balance to the Kistna District Board.

Tinnevelly

The gross earnings and the working expenses of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendūr Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 4·99 lakhs and Rs. 2·68 lakhs respectively. The net earnings were thus Rs. 2·31 lakhs or 8·7 per cent on the capital outlay, against 8·6 per cent in the previous year.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

General

123. The number of municipal councils actually at work during the year continued to be 81. The total sanctioned number of seats on these councils

was 1,760 of which 1,684 were occupied at the close of the year. Of the 1,684 councillors, 1,277 were elected by the rate-payers and 407 appointed by Government. There were 38 European members on the councils. The councils held 2,095 meetings during the year compared with 2,143 in the previous year. One hundred and sixty-seven meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum and 67 for other reasons. The average attendance of members at meetings decreased slightly from 60·8 to 59·8 per cent of the sanctioned strength. Of the 481 elections held during the year 287 were contested. Over 65 per cent of the electorate voted at these elections as compared with 63 in the previous year.

124. The aggregate opening balance was Rs. 43·5 lakhs against Rs. 40·6 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts—both ordinary and capital—amounted to Rs. 206·4 lakhs as compared with Rs. 201·7 lakhs in the previous year. Of the receipts Rs. 70·4 lakhs were derived from all taxes. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2–12–9 against Rs. 2–10–3 in the previous year. Grants from Provincial funds for the maintenance of services amounted to Rs. 12·2 lakhs against Rs. 13·1 lakhs in the previous year. Of this Rs. 10·1 lakhs were paid for education, Rs. 1·6 lakhs for roads and Rs. 0·2 lakh for medical relief. Further grants from Provincial funds amounting to Rs. 3·6 lakhs were paid during the year towards the cost of capital works. Of this amount Rs. 2·3 lakhs were grants for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans amounting to Rs. 12·7 lakhs were advanced by the Government during the year as compared with Rs. 12·3 lakhs in the previous year. The Municipal Councils of Coonoor, Madura, Bellary and Cocanada borrowed Rs. 1·7 lakhs, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 0·9 lakh and Rs. 0·6 lakh respectively for electric lighting schemes. The Kumbakōnam Municipal Council took a loan of Rs. 0·6 lakh for roads. The Trichinopoly Municipal Council took a loan of Rs. 1 lakh for the construction of a market. The Madura, Anakapalle and Palacole Municipal Councils took loans of Rs. 0·7 lakh, Rs. 0·7 lakh and Rs. 0·5 lakh respectively for schemes connected

Finance
Receipts

with town planning and the Coimbatore Municipal Council a loan of Rs. 0·7 lakh for works connected with water-supply. Several other municipal councils borrowed smaller sums for various purposes.

Expenditure

The total expenditure—both ordinary and capital—was Rs. 208·0 lakhs as compared with Rs. 198·8 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 31·3 lakhs of which Rs. 15·9 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 7·7 lakhs on lighting.

Water-supply and drainage

125. During the year the Coimbatore and Tuticorin water-supply schemes were brought into partial operation. The number of protected water-supply schemes has thus risen from 32 to 34. Ten new water-supply schemes were either under execution or taken up for execution during the year, a record figure for the Presidency. Another important feature of the year was the execution of schemes by local bodies themselves under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer or the Public Works Department. Eight such works were in progress and two others were about to be started. Ootacamund, Vellore and Madura possess complete drainage schemes. The Bezwada and Salem drainage schemes were under execution during the year. The total expenditure in connexion with water-supply and drainage schemes, including expenditure on capital works, amounted to Rs. 34·4 lakhs as compared with Rs. 36·6 lakhs in the previous year. Of this expenditure a sum of Rs. 2·7 lakhs was met out of grants from Provincial funds and Rs. 2·3 lakhs from loans advanced by Government.

Medical relief

126. The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils was 113 as in the previous year. These institutions afforded relief to 3,304 in-patients and 2,324,268 out-patients. The total expenditure incurred by the councils on medical relief amounted to Rs. 4·7 lakhs and on sanitation to Rs. 23·9 lakhs.

Education

127. There were 1,502 elementary schools under the management of municipal councils as compared with 1,488 in the previous year. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a second-grade college. Including the high school department of

the Salem College, the number of secondary schools maintained by the municipal councils was 52 as in the previous year. The total expenditure on elementary education was Rs. 19·8 lakhs of which Rs. 8·4 lakhs were met from Government grants and Rs. 7·9 lakhs from general municipal funds. The total expenditure incurred on secondary education was Rs. 11·8 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 2·6 lakhs was covered by subsidies from provincial funds.

128. The aggregate closing balance of the year—both ordinary and capital—was Rs. 41·9 lakhs as compared with Rs. 43·47 lakhs at the close of the previous year. The balance of Provincial loans outstanding against municipal councils at the end of the year rose from Rs. 102·11 lakhs to Rs. 110·79 lakhs. **Closing balance and debt**

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS

[*Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1929-30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

129. The total receipts for the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 1,44,70,478, against Rs. 1,22,37,492 last year. Revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 57·07 lakhs, against Rs. 51·69 lakhs in 1928-29. The incidence of taxation per head of population under all taxes, including tolls, was Rs. 8-11-6, against Rs. 7-8-2 in the previous year. The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 143·47 lakhs and the sinking fund relating to the various loans, exclusive of Government loans repayable in instalments, was Rs. 39,62,373, of which Rs. 39,34,600 was in Government securities and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 27,773 in cash. Payments amounting to Rs. 7,19,454 were also made during the year towards the repayment of, and the interest on, the Government loans of Rs. 88 lakhs. The expenditure under all accounts amounted to Rs. 85·00 lakhs against Rs. 74·29 lakhs in the previous year. The amount spent under "Management" was Rs. 6·96 lakhs against Rs. 6·37 lakhs last year. Of this sum Rs. 2·71 lakhs were spent on establishment for the purpose of assessment and collection against Rs. 2·44 lakhs last year. **Finance**

Communications

130. A sum of Rs. 30,241 was spent during the year from the capital account against Rs. 747 last year on general improvements to the communications of the City. The amount spent on repairs was Rs. 6·16 lakhs against Rs. 4·70 lakhs in the previous year. The length of roads metalled for first time was 4 furlongs 161 yards 2 feet while that of roads re-formed was 50 miles, 7 furlongs and 77 yards against 38 miles 5 furlongs and 21 yards last year. The cost of re-forming the roads was Rs. 4,695 per mile against Rs. 4,396 in 1928–29. Fifteen miles, 3 furlongs, 107 yards and 2½ feet of roads were tarred for the first time and 11 miles, 180 yards and 2 feet were re-tarred. The total length of tarred roads in the city at the end of the year was just over 80 miles.

Buildings

The amount spent on the construction of new buildings was Rs. 40,158 and that on repairs Rs. 60,975 as compared with Rs. 15,289 and Rs. 32,652 respectively in the previous year. The works carried out during the year were the construction of flush-out latrines and tipping platforms, improvements to the zoo, the installation of a motor in the gram depot for grinding grain and the erection of an electrocuting station for dogs in the lethal chamber at DeMellows Road.

A sum of Rs. 3·38 lakhs was spent on the Mambalam town-planning scheme during the year against Rs. 1·11 lakhs in the previous year. Some of the important works, such as formation of roads, plantation of avenue trees, construction of parapet walls for public wells, were carried out during the year. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of buildings constructed in the scheme area. Electric lighting is being extended to areas where buildings are springing up.

Drainage

During the year Rs. 2·82 lakhs were spent on new works and Rs. 3·58 lakhs on maintenance. The total length of sewers laid during the year was 23,512 feet. Two hundred and ninety-two house connexions to the sewers were made during the year against 182 in the previous year.

Water-supply

During the year, the expenditure on new works amounted to Rs. 1·87 lakhs and that on maintenance to Rs. 4·00 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied during the year was 6,553·22 million

gallons which is equivalent to 33·49 gallons per head per day. Nine hundred and eleven new house-service connections were laid by licensed plumbers, 2,299 were repaired, cleaned and renewed or extended during the year. The total number of house-service connexions in the city on 31st March 1930 was 38,158, of which 2,535 were provided with metors. Thirty-two public fountains, one bathing fountain and four cattle troughs were erected and seven public fountains and one cattle trough were removed during the year. The quantity of water taken out of Red Hills lake during the year was 1,020,029,922 c.ft. against 987,442,839 c.ft. last year.

Education

131. A sum of Rs. 2,40,000 was paid from Corporation funds as contribution towards the education fund. The amount realized by the levy of education tax at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent during the year was Rs. 2·57 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 26,288 was received as grant under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act. A sum of Rs. 2·49 lakhs was paid by Government as contribution equivalent to the amount of educational cess collected during the previous year. The expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 8·22 lakhs against Rs. 6·60 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of schools under the control of the Corporation rose from 132 to 142, of which 52 are girls' schools. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Corporation schools was 28,915 (17,192 boys and 11,723 girls) on 31st March 1930, compared with 26,649 (16,051 boys and 10,598 girls) in the previous year. There were 1,162 teachers, including 49 handicraft instructors and 11 music mistresses, against 1,054 teachers in the previous year. There are 4 medical inspectors and 2 medical inspectresses for examining periodically the health of the children reading in the Corporation schools. There were 127 aided mission and non-mission schools in the city which received compensation for loss of fee income during the year. The total amount paid as compensation to managers of aided schools amounted to Rs. 96,973.

Public health

132. The amount spent on medical relief amounted to Rs. 2·34 lakhs and that on preventive medicine and public amenities to Rs. 13·14 lakhs

and Rs. 96,925 respectively. The expenditure on sanitation and conservancy during the year was Rs. 9·82 lakhs. Contributions amounting to Rs. 56,397 were paid to hospitals and dispensaries. The maintenance of the Corporation hospitals and child welfare centres cost Rs. 3·36 lakhs against Rs. 2·85 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 669,605, compared with 613,136 in the previous year. The expenditure on vaccination and registration of births and deaths was Rs. 54,730, against Rs. 47,611 last year. The total number of persons vaccinated was 66,606, against 51,622 in the previous year. There were 23,124 births and 22,415 deaths registered during the year. The death-rate was 42·4 per mille, against 50·5 in the previous year. Anti-malarial measures were adopted during the year. Several tanks and ponds were cleaned and petrolised and larvicidal fishes were introduced in all the wells in the city to destroy mosquitoes. The expenditure on the public parks during the year amounted to Rs. 48,647 against Rs. 35,901 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the fire engines was Rs. 29,408 as compared with Rs. 21,133 in the previous year.

Electric lighting

133. Expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3·34 lakhs for maintenance and Rs. 34,708 for capital works. On 31st March 1930, there were 9,672 electric lights in use in the city against 9,240 last year.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES

Auxiliary Force

134. The total strength of the 14 Auxiliary Force (India) Units in the Madras Military District on 31st March 1930 was 6,515. Over 75 per cent of the personnel attended the annual camps held during the year. All units have made satisfactory progress and all ranks displayed keen interest in their various duties.

Indian Territorial Force

The total enrolled strength of the six Indian Territorial Force Units on 31st March 1930 was 2,215. The recruiting of all the battalions was considered unsatisfactory.

MARINE

[*Reports of the Madras Port Trust, the Madras Port Fund, the Tuticorin Port Trust Fund, the Tuticorin Port Fund and the Madras Port Department for the year 1929-30*]

Madras Port Trust

135. Owing to the depression in trade there was a fall in the tonnage of cargo imported into and shipped from Madras with a corresponding reduction in revenue receipts.

Finance

The actual revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 45,31,021, a decrease of Rs. 4,24,953 from the previous year. The gross expenditure, inclusive of contributions to the three reserve funds, amounted to Rs. 45,33,938 as compared with Rs. 64,77,293 in 1928-29. Excluding from the gross expenditure the interest on loans (Rs. 8,14,488), contribution to capital (Rs. 5,56,374), repayment of debt (Rs. 3,43,626), sinking fund (Rs. 78,453) and amounts set aside for reserve funds (Rs. 3,30,000), the actual working expenses came to 53·21 per cent of the income against 52·55 per cent in the previous year. The total amount of securities that stood at the credit of the sinking fund at the end of the year was £44,145-9-2 invested in the India 4½ per cent sterling loan of 1950—55. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State for India was Rs. 1,28,36,615 at the close of the year.

Traffic

Though the number of vessels that entered the harbour decreased from 896 in 1928-29 to 878 in 1929-30, the total net registered tonnage increased from 3,075,028 to 3,081,851. The average tonnage of each vessel increased from 3,663 to 3,726 net registered tons. 87,162 passengers arrived at the port during the year and 85,143 left it.

Trade

On account of the general trade depression there was a fall not only in the imports but also in the exports of merchandise during the year. The total tonnage of imports and exports during the year amounted to 1,516,563 or a fall of 4·98 per cent from the previous year. The total value of the trade of the port amounted to Rs. 5,061·90 lakhs representing 47·49 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency.

Imports

The total tonnage of imports during the year amounted to 1,089,635, a decrease of 1·12 per cent from the previous year. The chief items that contributed towards the fall were rice and other food-grains, railway plant and rolling stock, mineral oils other than kerosene oil, dyeing and tanning substances, matches, Government stores, provisions and gunnies. There was an increase in the import of coal, chemical manures, iron and steel, kerosene oil, sugar, timber, paper and stationery, cycles, cotton manufactures and unmanufactured tobacco.

Exports

The total tonnage of goods shipped during the year amounted to 426,928 tons against 493,916 tons in the previous year, or a fall of 13·56 per cent. The main items which contributed towards the decrease were groundnuts, hides and skins, onions and scrap iron. There was an increase on the other hand in the export of ores and raw cotton.

Works

For the new deep water quay 48 piles were sunk before the end of the year. Two new warehouses at the south accretion have been completed with all the railway crossings and are in use. For the Cooum pumping scheme, work on the turn-table and compound wall was completed. About 710 feet of the extension of the revetment further south of the blockyard have been completed. The last 1,200 feet of the north revetment from its northern end were made up to the correct level and slope by depositing about 6,800 tons of rubble.

The suction dredger "Madras" worked for 125 days on maintenance dredging and 97 days on capital dredging in deepening the harbour to 32 feet.

Madras Port Fund

136. The ordinary receipts and charges of the Port Fund were Rs. 2,61,615 and Rs. 2,43,529 against Rs. 2,86,772 and Rs. 2,36,401 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts during the year was mainly under mooring fees due to the fact that vessels did not occupy the berths in the harbour for long periods and the fall in port dues was caused by the increase in the free period of entry into the port for coasting steamers from

30 to 60 days. There was an increase of expenditure under "establishment" and "contribution to Provident Fund."

137. The actual revenue receipts for the year 1929–30 amounted to Rs. 3,78,525 against Rs. 4,11,998 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 33,473. The working expenses of the Revenue Fund for the year, inclusive of interest on loan and contribution towards capital for repayment of loan, amounted to Rs. 7,03,890. The amount of loan outstanding on 1st April 1930 was Rs. 21,49,499. Tuticorin Port Trust Finance

The number of vessels that entered the Port was 898 of a total tonnage of 1,216,008 against 963 vessels of 1,177,266 tons in the previous year. The total value of the trade of the Port during the year amounted to Rs. 11,60,61,286 as compared with Rs. 11,86,36,199 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 25,74,913 was due to a fall in imports under coasting trade. Traffic

The total tonnage of imports and exports during the year was 421,162 tons (imports 285,748 tons and exports 135,414 tons) as compared with 467,823 tons in the previous year. Rs. 2,07,445 were collected as dues on imports and Rs. 1,31,457 on exports. The principal imports were grain, kerosene oil in tins, coal, machinery, motor-cars and raw silk. The principal exports were grains, tea, raw cotton, cotton yarn, fibre and rubber. Imports and exports

Capital works remained in abeyance after the Government of Madras and later the Government of India intimated that they were unwilling to make any grant. The Trust decided that no scheme for a deep water harbour would be undertaken for the present. Works

The dredger "Manar" started dredging work in the boat channel in July 1929 and a length of 7,200 feet was cleared by the end of the year. A new wharf was constructed and further reclamation carried out. The surface of the foreshore was improved.

138. A sum of Rs. 1,64,823–2–9 was collected under port dues during the year, an increase of Rs. 14,569–12–3 over that of the previous year. The receipts of the Port Fund amounted to Tuticorin Port Fund

Rs. 1,75,882 and the charges to Rs. 83,847 as compared with Rs. 1,63,896 and Rs. 1,72,535 in the previous year. The decrease in charges was due to the fact that no money was transferred to the Port Trust Fund as in the previous year. The cash closing balance increased during the year from Rs. 28,746 to Rs. 1,20,781.

Cochin

Finance

139. Cochin stands next to Tuticorin among the minor ports according to the value of trade. There were imports to the value of Rs. 5,54,56,774 and exports to the value of Rs. 5,58,66,181, making a total of Rs. 11,13,22,955. One hundred and twenty-one foreign vessels with a total tonnage of 366,995 tons entered the port against 135 with a total tonnage of 401,256 in the previous year. Nine hundred and fifty-nine coasting vessels with a total tonnage of 851,292 called at the port against 1,007 with a tonnage of 788,244 in the previous year. The total ordinary receipts under the Port Fund, Landing and Shipping Fund and Pilotage Fund amounted to Rs. 13,09,211 and the ordinary charges under these funds to Rs. 13,57,298. There was a decrease of Rs. 69,355 in the revenue obtained from Landing and Shipping dues, owing partly to the fact that there was no importation of rice or paddy from Saigon and partly to the fact that some steamers landed cargo from Burma direct in Travancore ports.

Works

Dredging operations were carried out during the year for providing centre moorings in the inner harbour. A portion of the Ernakulam channel was also dredged. Maintenance dredging of the approach channel and the southern silting shelf were carried out successfully. The Harbour Engineer-in-Chief's department carried out maintenance dredging of the bar channel. The work of laying swinging buoys in the gut for mooring steamers in the inner harbour was completed for all the seven berths.

Vizagapatam

140. The trade of the port showed a marked expansion during the year and there was a notable increase in the export of manganese ore and groundnuts. The total exports increased from 73,525 tons to 94,481 tons though the imports

decreased from 4,397 to 4,127 tons. One hundred and sixty-four vessels with a total tonnage of 470,770 called at the port.

Port Department Minor port

141. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the outports in the Presidency, excluding Tuticorin and Vizagapatam, amounted to Rs. 43·16 crores against Rs. 41·97 crores in the previous year. 15,789 vessels with a total tonnage of 7,750,230 entered the ports. Port dues were collected to the value of Rs. 7·08 lakhs.

At Cocanada the bar channel had to be widened in an easterly direction and dredging operations were carried on at Cuddalore, Negapatam and Mangalore. Various new works and repairs were carried out by the Port Department.

The total number of wrecks and casualties reported from all outports, excluding Tuticorin and Vizagapatam, was 22 against 16 in the previous year.

The ordinary receipts of the Port and Marine Funds under the control of the Presidency Port Officer amounted to Rs. 28,21,031 and the ordinary charges to Rs. 24,01,980.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES (1929)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in sulphur*]

Arms Act

142. The number of licences in force during 1929 under the Indian Arms Act was 76,713 as compared with 73,712 in the previous year. These licences covered the possession of 2,147 rifled arms, 68,222 smooth-bore guns, 5,003 revolvers and pistols and 2,691 other weapons. The majority of these licences were for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed either for sport, protection or display (58,203) or for the destruction of wild animals that injure crops or cattle (17,221). The remaining licences were mostly for the transport and sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explosives Act

143. The number of licences issued under the Indian Explosives Act during the year was 13,345 as compared with 12,111 in the previous year. Most of these licences were issued in Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly districts. Eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-five were for the possession of gunpowder or other explosives required for blasting purposes and 2,604 for the possession and sale of explosives.

Prosecutions

The number of prosecutions instituted during the year under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act was 471 as compared with 430 in the previous year. The number resulting in conviction was 402. The largest number of convictions (46) was in Salem district.

Sulphur

144. Three hundred and twenty-seven old sulphur licences were in force in 1929 and 32 new licences were issued, making a total of 359 as compared with 360 in the previous year. There was an increase in the total quantity of sulphur for which licences were issued from 1,037 tons in 1928 to 1,108 in 1929.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

AGRICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1929–30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

General

145. During the year the constitution of the Provincial Service was altered so as to make it ultimately replace the existing Indian Agricultural Service as recommended by the Royal Commission on Superior Services. Six posts in the Indian Agricultural Service hitherto kept vacant were abolished and an equal number of posts added to the cadre of the Madras Agricultural Service. Three temporary gazetted posts in the latter were also sanctioned.

Agricultural education

146. The number of applicants for admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, was 303, from whom 48 students were selected. At the examination held in 1929, out of the 45 students who appeared for Part I, 34 passed, one in first class and out of the 44 students for Part II, 33 passed. The Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba continued to function during the year, but although the school was opened in 1922 as an experiment to provide for the sons of cultivators a vernacular course of education in the principles of agriculture, it has never been filled, on the average not more than two-thirds of the boys who joined the school completed the course and of those who did, only about one-third actually took to farming. This type of agricultural education does not seem to appeal to the cultivator. The District Board, Madura, opened during the year a school at Usilampatti for the benefit of

Kallars. The schools for juvenile and adult farm labourers at Anakapalle, Coimbatore and Palur continued during the year. Their object is to provide general and agricultural education for the sons of labourers who would not otherwise go to school. At Anakāpalle provision is made on the research station for training in practical agriculture.

Research

Botany

147. The Botanical Section has been distinctly active during the year both in the routine work of identification, collection and preservation of specimens, etc., and also in the special work of studying particular groups of plants of scientific and economic importance and of surveying the vegetation of the districts of the Presidency, etc.

Chemistry

The work of the Chemical Section can be divided into four classes, analysis, animal nutrition, plant nutrition and soil sanitation. In the first class the total number of samples dealt with during the year was just under 5,000 as compared with 3,300 last year. Animal nutrition work is mainly concerned with the investigation of the digestibility of the food-stuffs used in ordinary farm practice. Its purpose is to provide information which will enable the ordinary cultivator to keep his animals in good condition in the most economical manner. As in previous years the main line of work on plant nutrition was the investigation of the effect of manuring on the vegetative and reproductive capacity of the seed obtained from the crop manured. The crop used was sugarcane. Further research was done in the use of sodium nitrate as a manure for paddy. The soil sanitation work included investigation of soil treatments and conditions which affect the fitness and efficiency of the soil to produce crops. The actual problems under investigation were the classification of the types of South Indian soils according to the nature and the amount of their replaceable bases, the effect of the application of sodium nitrate or sodium salts on the clay complex of the soil, the effect of repeated application of manures over a long period, the conservation and movement of moisture in soil, the nitrification of green manure,

cattle manure and ammonium sulphate, the movement of the nitrates in the soil and the effect of drainage on the betel vine.

Crops

The greater part of the work on millets is being carried out by the Millet Specialist on the Millet Breeding Station at Coimbatore and on the other Research Stations at Hagari and Nandyal. No new lines were embarked upon in the paddy-breeding stations where the possibilities of hybridization and selection are being further investigated. On account of the definite drop in the price of rice it is necessary that work on this crop should in future be directed towards discovering a means of reducing the cost of production and of altering the system of cultivation to permit of other more profitable crops being grown in rotation with it. Research work on cotton is being carried out on the Cotton Breeding Station at Coimbatore and on the Research Stations at Kovilpatti, Hagari, Nandyal and Guntūr. Work at Kovilpatti and Guntūr shows promise of producing a new strain of *karunganni*, higher in quality and yield than the present varieties. Research into the time of sowing Cambodia has been in progress for three seasons. Each year the earlier sowing has given a very definitely heavier yield. Research on fodders has shown the beneficial effect which a dressing of ammonium sulphate and supers has on cholam, large increases of yield being obtained. Research work on fruit was in progress at the Pomological Station at Coonoor and the two subsidiary stations at Burliar and Kallar and at the Research Station at Samalkot. The research work on coconuts at Kasaragod showed that clean cultivation has a beneficial effect on the yield and that the yield from year to year varies with the hot weather rains of the previous year. Research work on groundnuts continued at Palakuppam and on potatoes at Nanjanad. The latter is chiefly concerned with the testing of varieties and the investigation of the most economical method of manuring. Research work on the control of the "pollu" disease in pepper was continued at Taliparamba. At the research stations at Anakapalle, Samalkot and

Palur investigation was made into varieties of sugarcane, its manures and methods of manuring, methods of cultivation and rotations.

Entomology

The coffee beetle *Stephanoderes* has been found in some imported beans. The difficulties encountered in breeding parasites of the *Nephantis* pest of coconuts and of the Fluted Scale have been successfully overcome.

Implements

Research work on implements was chiefly concerned with the testing of ploughs and the wearing qualities of share points. It is now possible as a result of this work to limit the range of ploughs generally suitable for non-swamp paddy conditions to two types, a light plough for one pair of poor bullocks and a medium plough for one pair of reasonably good bullocks. It is hoped shortly to add a third type suitable for swamp paddy conditions. Other items of work which received attention were the construction of an improved type of bullock yoke, the testing of a potato digger at Nanjanad, the trial of different makes of bullock-driven sugarcane mills and chaff-cutters and further investigation of the problem of producing a simple and cheap automatic seed-drill.

Livestock

148. The work on cattle is directed towards the establishment of high class herds of two local breeds and of a new breed to be evolved from the cross between the Ayrshire and an Indian breed. A small herd of buffaloes is maintained at the Buffalo Breeding Station attached to the Research Station at Guntūr with the object of grading up gradually the local breed and improving it in size and milking capacity. A flock of 250 Bellary sheep is maintained at the Livestock Research Station, Hosūr, with the object of improving the yield of wool. A small herd of pigs is kept at Hosūr and flocks of poultry are maintained at Hosūr and Coimbatore.

Mycology

149. In the Mycological Section three departmentally evolved strains of paddy and sugarcane have been found to be resistant to the paddy blast and the sugarcane mosaic disease. The diseases

of cotton, groundnut, cholam, coconut and pepper were also investigated.

150. The Agricultural Demonstrator is the agency employed to bring the results of research work to the notice of the cultivator either directly or indirectly through some such organization as a co-operative society. The means he adopts are demonstration plots and exhibitions. The number of demonstration plots arranged during the year ran into hundreds. Exhibits were shown and lectures given on more than 200 occasions at fairs, conferences and festivals. The two exhibition vans continued to be popular and create a stir in the villages. The main items of propaganda on methods of cultivation were connected with the drill-sowing of cotton, the reduction of the seed-rate used for sowing paddy seed-beds, the planting of sugarcane in lines, and the time of planting plantains. Propaganda was also carried out for the growing of green-manure crops to be puddled into the paddy field and for persuading the cultivator to use oil-cake as manure. The demonstration of pure strains of cotton, cholam, paddy and ragi formed an important part of this work. Demonstration of iron ploughs was carried on. The sale of artificial manures is on the increase and the demand for green-manure seeds continues to grow.

Demonstration

151. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act continued to be in force during the year. Deputy Directors of Agriculture inspected only a few factories. Only in the case of 12 factories was it necessary to take legal action to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Act. There are only two prescribed areas under the Cotton Transport Act. Licences to import cotton were issued as usual. Notifications under the Pest Act affecting coconuts, cotton, groundnuts and the palmyra palm were in force during the year. In Malabar and South Kanara over two lakhs of coconut palms were cleared in order to control the *Nephantis serinopa* pest. The hairy caterpillar, *Amsacta albistriga, Wlk.* was declared to be a pest for groundnuts but the hand-picking of

Legislation

moths was carried out efficiently only in three villages. In the rest of the notified area it was only half-hearted. The incidence of the bud-rot of the palmyra palm was further reduced as a result of the measures taken. The special staff was disbanded as the number of trees affected was low and the procedure to be adopted is now well known.

Finance

152. The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 19,48,385 as compared with Rs. 18,35,083 last year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the general expansion of the department and to the acquisition of land for the Millet Breeding Station at Coimbatore. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,64,224 as compared with Rs. 3,04,775 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the fall in the sale of cotton lint and seeds. The seed farms in Avanashi and the surrounding villages were handed over to the Co-operative Department. There was a fall in the sale-proceeds of the Botanic Gardens and other gardens on the Nilgiris.

Civil Veterinary Department

[*Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1929-30*]

General

153. In accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Superior Services recruitment to the Indian Veterinary Service was stopped in 1924 and the question of creating a new Provincial Service to replace the Indian Veterinary Service has been engaging the attention of Government. Towards the close of the year under review Government issued orders reorganizing the Madras Veterinary Service and constituting a new Provincial Service. The four Indian Veterinary Service posts in the department will continue as such till the existing incumbents vacate them.

The number of circles has been increased by five in order to allow district officers more time for combating rinderpest. Seven new dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing

the total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year to 111. The total number of new cases admitted to veterinary institutions for treatment during the year was 149,235 against 137,022 in the previous year, while the number of cases supplied with medicine, but not brought to the institutions was 8,381 against 7,877 in the previous year.

Itinerating staff

154. The number of touring posts was increased from 88 to 91 during the year, but some were vacant for varying periods for want of staff. The headquarters of three touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were changed during the year. The total number of cases treated by the itinerating staff was 54,420 against 49,147 in the previous year. Of these, 24,437 cases were non-contagious and 29,983 contagious.

Diseases

155. The number of deaths from contagious diseases during the year was 158,523 against 170,936 in the previous year. The districts of Ganjām, North Arcot, Tanjore and South Arcot suffered most. The total number of reports of contagious diseases received and attended to by the staff was 7,534 and 5,960 respectively as compared with 7,219 and 5,676 in the previous year.

Rinderpest

As usual rinderpest was the chief cause of cattle mortality, deaths from this disease alone numbering 106,046. Though the previous year's figure was 129,583, mortality is still high. The districts of North Arcot, Tanjore and South Arcot suffered most from this disease and the mortality in these districts alone was nearly 37 per cent of the total mortality from rinderpest in the Presidency. A far larger number of inoculations by the serum simultaneous method were performed during the year, the figure being 169,836 against 83,049 last year. The "serum alone" method of inoculation was restricted to the absolute minimum and was mainly resorted to in cases of compulsory inoculation under the Madras Cattle Disease Act. The number of inoculations by this method was only 13,224 against 171,206 in the previous year. There is thus clear evidence that inoculation by the serum simultaneous method is becoming

popular and as it is effective the department can hope to reduce considerably the mortality from rinderpest in the course of time.

Other diseases

The number of deaths from the foot-and-mouth disease increased slightly from 4,682 to 5,354. There was also increased mortality from haemorrhagic septicaemia, the figures being 7,516 against 6,013 in the previous year. But deaths from black-quarter decreased slightly from 6,798 to 6,755. The figures for deaths from anthrax increased from 7,002 to 8,329.

Miscellaneous

156. The Chemical Examiner examined the viscera of 95 animals and detected poison in 22 cases. The number of convictions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act in the Presidency, excluding Madras City, was 8,466 against 6,641 in the previous year. Several municipalities used the services of the local Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for meat inspection. There were periodical inspections by the departmental staff of the lethal chambers for the destruction of dogs. As usual the department participated in Health and Baby Week Exhibitions. Lectures and magic lantern demonstrations were also given at cattle fairs and leaflets continued to be distributed free to the ryots. The total number of castrations performed by the staff during the year was 12,742 against 9,480 in the previous year. The visiting committees rendered valuable help in the working of veterinary institutions.

Veterinary College

157. There was an increase in the total number of students at the Madras Veterinary College from 98 to 109. The students were particularly given every opportunity for obtaining practical knowledge of the different subjects taught. Special instruction in recording clinical observations was given to the final year students and there was special training in the method of serum simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest. The Board of Examiners considered the results of the examination very satisfactory and 19 students passed the final examination out of the 26 who appeared. Six Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the Madras Department and one from the Federated Malay

States attended the usual refresher course. The number of cases treated at the hospital attached to the College increased from 3,201 in the previous year to 3,558 during the year under review.

The branch dispensary for out-patients opened at the end of last year at Rayapuram made good progress during the year, the average daily attendance being 23 and the total number of admissions 1,369.

The staff of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the Pathological section attached to the laboratory was increased by three. There was a considerable increase from 9,411 to 15,712 in the number of specimens received and examined during the year. The production of rinderpest virus was continued and 467,675 c.cs. of virus were prepared.

158. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 11,82,753 compared with Rs. 10,31,656 in the previous year. This increase was mainly due to the general expansion of the department and the large indents for anti-rinderpest serum. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 32,998 against Rs. 26,729 in the previous year. **Finance**

FISHERIES

[*Administration Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 30th June 1930*]

159. One result of the report of the Committee on Fisheries has been to emphasise the fact that the true purpose of the Fisheries Department is the material amelioration of the lot of the sea-going fishermen and not successful commercial activities. The trawler has therefore been devoted to exploration and survey and not to commercial trawling. Technological improvements in curing, canning and refrigeration will follow when catches improve. Efforts are therefore to be made to increase the professional knowledge of the sea-going fishermen and the catching powers of his craft and tackle. For propaganda on rural pisciculture in village ponds and tanks, Government have sanctioned for one year a post of Assistant Director with an office staff. **General**

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160. A new gazetted post of Assistant Biologist for research on board the trawler "Lady Goschen" was created and Rs. 11,440 was sanctioned for equipping the West Hill and Krusadai Island Biological stations with apparatus for conducting research. The work of the trawler has been strictly limited to survey and investigation and any experiment in commercial trawling is to await the results of the survey now in progress. The trawler will survey systematically the off-shore belt to a depth of 100 fathoms in two selected sections of the East and West Coasts in the south-west and north-east monsoons. The coast from Pigeon Islands to Calicut and from Point Calimere to Madras have been chosen. Systematic survey in the northern section of the West Coast from Pigeon Islands to Mangalore was started in March 1930. In May the trawler came to the East Coast and surveyed the southern section from Point Calimere to Porto Novo in June. The trial hauls on the East Coast produced a greater number of better class fish than those on the West Coast. No attempt was made to fish in prolific areas and sell the fish at a profit.

Suitable drift and seine nets and a motor boat for operating the Danish seine net for the trawler were ordered from London but did not arrive before the end of the year under review. The trawler survey, therefore, had to be limited to bottom fishing by trawl.

At the West Hill Laboratory, Calicut, very few sardines and mackerels could be examined owing to the bad season. Plankton was collected on 85 days. At the Krusadai Island Biological station the collection and identification of Pāmban fishes was continued and an important fishery of Hemiphampus georgii (Tamil "Murrel") was reported in Palk Bay in the latter half of March. The collection and identification of the common food fishes off the coast of Vizagapatam was continued. In the Madras Aquarium Laboratory, research into the earlier stages of the edible oyster was completed and a collection of sea urchins from

Ennur resulted in the discovery by Dr. D. W. Devanesan of a species new to science.

The canoes and drift nets could not be used as labourer fishermen were no longer available as independent labourers. The extremely poor fishing season also prevented the manufacture of cured fish, oil and meal. Further tests of Malabar sardine oil for vitamin D were conducted but the results were not conclusive. The sanitation of the gutting shed was improved by building two parallel platforms of polished Cuddapah slabs raised only a few inches above the floor and sloping towards each other along the middle line while the women workers sit on either side on special wooden seats. The artificial drier for prawns was altered so as to improve the air circulation within the chamber and prevent uneven drying. The station worked during the year at a loss of Rs. 7,273, but Rs. 5,709 were spent on repairs to the buildings and sheds. Tanur Experimental Station

It was decided to close the cannery and dispose of the assets. It remained closed throughout the year. Chaliyam cannery

The transactions in the public fish-curing yards on the East Coast improved considerably in the northern and central sections though they were not so satisfactory in the southern section as in the previous year. On the West Coast the very bad fishing season resulted in a poor year. Fish-curing yards

Eighty of the 130 factories in South Kanara worked during the year but none of the 195 factories in Malabar did any work. The scarcity of sardines continued to handicap the working of these factories. Private oil and guano factories

As the Pulicat and Ennur beds were exhausted, it was decided to supply oysters from the Gokulapalli beds. These beds were 17 miles from the nearest railway station with no direct road communication, so that the daily supply of oysters was difficult and working charges high. Prices had therefore to be increased and supply restricted to two days a week. The concentrated research in the methods of culture and exploitation resulted in the correction of some old Oysters

erroneous ideas and opened up possibilities of working the natural resources without risk of depletion.

Inland fisheries

161. The deep water fishing experiments at Mopad were continued with satisfactory results and fish were supplied regularly all the year round to the adjoining towns. Drift nets of different meshes and the Ennur net were more successful than cast nets. The catla stocking operations in this reservoir have proved so satisfactory that the successful establishment of this fish in the Cauvery river and other places seems likely. The Nilgiris Game Association imported 50,000 rainbow trout ova from New Zealand for reviving the Avalanche hatchery but the eggs were found dead on arrival. The Game Association therefore adopted the department's suggestion to net wild trout breeders from the streams and resuscitate the hatchery with eggs obtained from them. This proved successful. At the Ippur farm two new deep ponds have been designed in order to avoid the annual scarcity of water. Mullets from natural sources were utilized as usual for stocking waters in the Chingleput and Nellore districts. In anticipation of the scheme for rural pisciculture an experiment was made with satisfactory results to determine the growth of catla in a small pond without artificial feeding or special attention. The rate of growth and habits of the mahseer were also studied. Various waters were stocked with catla and mahseer fry.

Pearl and chank fisheries

162. The number of chanks fished increased by nearly 50 per cent and the 612,362 chanks fished during the year was the highest number on record. The weather was good for operations throughout the whole chank fishery season which was a long one from 31st October 1929 to 20th May 1930. The net revenue increased from Rs. 1,07,811 to Rs. 1,63,180. Experiments with a Japanese diving mask were conducted and the diver was enabled to stay under the water for 12 minutes which is a great advance over the record of 109 seconds for naked diving. Undersized live chanks were marked with brass tags at Tuticorin in order to

study their rate of growth and migration. There was no pearl fishery during the year but the "Lady Nicholson" inspected the banks from Tuticorin to Pamban from February to April. Some window-pane oysters with seed pearls in them were discovered at Tuticorin and fished by fishermen and others.

Socio-economic activities

163. Proposals for the re-organization of the Fisheries Training Institute at Calicut were under consideration and the secondary grade training classes were abolished. The number of pupil-teachers under instruction was 36. There were 43 Fisheries Elementary schools maintained by Government on the West Coast. Three co-operative inspectors were appointed to assist in intensive co-operative work among fishermen. The task of reviving defunct or dormant co-operative societies was, however, extremely difficult in view of the poor fishing season but on the whole the condition of these fishermen societies has improved. Temperance work, child welfare centres, reading rooms and other social improvement activities have been encouraged.

Marine Aquarium

The number of visitors increased from 96,042 in the previous year to 99,970 in the year under review. The daily average attendance was 274 against 260 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 8,313.

Finance

164. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 9,36,378 and the revenue Rs. 7,57,795.

WEATHER AND CROPS

(FASLI 1339—1ST JULY 1929 TO 30TH JUNE 1930)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1339; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

South-west monsoon

165. The south-west monsoon commenced early in the West Coast districts and gave fairly heavy rainfall with occasional breaks. In most of the other districts the monsoon was also timely. The rainfall, though sufficient in June, was short in July,

August and the first fortnight of September. In the second fortnight of September, the monsoon asserted itself under the influence of a depression and a storm in the Arabian Sea and a depression off Malabar Coast and gave fairly copious and well distributed rainfall. On the whole, the monsoon was fairly satisfactory. Freshes came down the rivers Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cauvery in time and continued steady and sufficient throughout the cultivation season.

Sowings

Sowings of the early dry crops were generally satisfactory or above normal, except in the Deccan where they were below normal. Sowings of the early wet crops were generally restricted except in the Circars and the South. The condition of the early crops was generally fair.

North-east monsoon

166. The north-east monsoon set in fairly early in October with general and heavy rain owing to a depression in the Bay of Bengal on the 3rd October; another depression off the Circars again caused widespread and heavy rain between the 16th and 18th October. The monsoon was established in the South Bay of Bengal by the 30th October. The rainfall in the month was up to or above the average except in Kistna, Guntūr, the Carnatic, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura. In the first fortnight of November the monsoon was active throughout the Presidency, except for the Circars and the West Coast, under the influence of a depression in the South Bay of Bengal on the 3rd and unsettled conditions in the neighbourhood of Ceylon between the 12th and 14th. Another depression on the 1st December in the neighbourhood of Negapatam was followed by widespread rainfall for three days which was heavy in Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central, and Southern districts. A large excess of rainfall associated with thunderstorms occurred in January in south-east Madras, especially in Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore. On the whole, the north-east monsoon was generally up to or above the average except in Kistna, Guntūr, and Coimbatore.

Sowings

Sowings of the late dry crops were generally satisfactory. Sowings of the late wet crops were

also satisfactory except in the Circars and the South. The increase in the area was marked in the Deccan. The condition of the late crop was generally fair.

Rainfall in later season

167. The rainfall in February was generally above the average, especially in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, and Tinnevelly. There were scattered thundershowers in March in Rāmnād and Tinnevelly. Rainfall was below the average in April except in Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and South Kanara. Pressure conditions in the Bay were rather unusual in the beginning of May, resulting in a cyclonic storm on the 6th in the south of the Bay of Bengal, causing cyclonic winds over the area south of Madras ; it crossed the coast on the 7th morning, south of Negapatam, causing squally weather along the coast, and moderate to heavy rain over the south of the Presidency, thereby producing weather conditions characteristic of the north-east monsoon. The storm was remarkable for the widespread rain it caused over nearly the whole of the Presidency on the 8th, 9th and 10th, the falls being very heavy in places. On the whole, the rainfall in May was generally much above the average, especially in Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central districts and Tanjore.

Character of the season

168. The season for the Presidency as a whole may be called fairly satisfactory. This is corroborated by the fact that both the area cropped and the net area sown were among the highest reported.

Remissions

169. Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in the less favoured parts of Kistna (Rs. 23,343), Vizagapatam (Rs. 23,374), Trichinopoly (Rs. 26,318), Nellore (Rs. 42,727), East Gōdāvari (Rs. 58,560), Kurnool (Rs. 66,486), Anantapur (Rs. 91,839), Chittoor (Rs. 1,50,953), and North Arcot (Rs. 2,40,065). Parts of Bellary, having been hard hit by the adverse season, the suspended revenue of fasli 1336 (Rs. 30,347) was remitted, while the collection of Rs. 1,31,082, the assessment of fasli 1338, and Rs. 11,598, the assessment of fasli 1339, was postponed to fasli 1340.

Relief work

170. There were no relief operations under the Famine Code in the year.

HORTICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1929-30; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for 1929-30*]

Government gardens

171. The Government Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and Coonoor served admirably as pleasant places of resort, but as educational institutions and as research laboratories they were somewhat handicapped by lack of space, staff and a good herbarium, as much of the time of the staff was taken up with producing plants, seeds and flowers for sale. About Rs. 6,000 was obtained from these sales.

Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras

172. The Society was of increased usefulness to its members and the public through the larger sale and distribution of plant material. The extensions to the buildings have made it possible to store artificial manure for issue in small quantities at manufacturers' prices. The importation and sale of high grade seeds was done on a much larger scale than in the previous years. The work of planting the piece of ground by the side of the nursery gardens was commenced during the year and it is proposed to convert this plot into a park suitable for garden parties. The main building in the ornamental garden was vacated for the accommodation of a University laboratory for botanical research students. A library of recent publications of practical, rather than of academic, interest is being built up for reference purposes. The ninety-first annual exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables was held in the nursery gardens of the Society on the 1st and 2nd February 1930.

FORESTS

[*Report on the administration of the Forest Department for the year 1929-30; Statistical Abstract for British India —Forests*]

General

173. During the year the intensive exploitation work in the Chenat Nair forests was given up and the saw mills at Olavakkot, Parappa, Beypore,

Topslip and Chedleth were closed down. It became evident that mechanical extraction is unsuited to forests of Chenat Nair type and although a sale could be found for the material produced, it was impossible to reduce the cost of production to a figure near the market value. Exploitation of timber by the ordinary methods has been extended and it appears possible to work the West Coast evergreen forests profitably. In spite of increased efficiency and a reduction of operating costs, the only wood which could be milled at a profit was teak, and it paid better to sell teak in the log. It was therefore impossible to continue running the saw mills. The closing of the mills does not mean less exploitation. The District Forest Officers now attend to the whole of this work. The net revenues of the department have expanded in a satisfactory manner and much progress is being made in the preparation of ordered schemes of management.

Working plans

174. Working plans for 1,661 square miles were sanctioned in the year, plans for an area of 1,971 square miles were put in hand and at the end of the year there remained 3,686 square miles for which it is not yet possible to undertake preparation of plans. The working plan for the Nallamalai forests in West Kurnool was completed and the revision of that for the Goomsur sal forests in Ganjām was nearly finished. Progress was made in the revision of the Mount Stuart Working Plan and in the preparation of plans for South Mangalore, North Coimbatore, Chenat Nair, Dhoni, the Silent and Attapadi valleys in Palghat and in the ghaut forests in the Wynaads. The Logging Engineer continued to work on the new Amarampalam project. A number of less important working plans were prepared by the District Forest Officers. The Working Plans Conservator continued to scrutinize all plans and great progress has been made since the institution of a working plans branch.

Supply of produce Timber

175. The total output of timber was 96,920 tons against 100,480 tons in the previous year.

39,620 tons were extracted by departmental agency and 53,040 tons by purchasers. The quantity of departmentally collected timber undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,358,000 cubic feet against 1,255,000 cubic feet in the previous year. The stocks in the Wynaad more than doubled as the transport available was unable to cope with the increased output.

Fuel

217,575 tons of fuel were removed from reserved forests of which 15,125 tons were by departmental agency. The increased removal by purchasers is due to the sale of a larger number of fuel coupes in two circles and to the leasing of four fuel coupes previously worked departmentally.

Bamboos

The value of bamboos removed from the forests by all agencies during the year was Rs. 4·55 lakhs against Rs. 4·05 lakhs in the previous year.

Sandalwood

The average price realized for sandalwood was Rs. 1,395 per ton against Rs. 1,485 in the previous year. Seven hundred and seven tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 9,86,618 against 579 tons for Rs. 8,59,693 in the previous year. Only dead trees, the majority of which had been killed by spike, were exploited. A start has been made in obtaining green trees from private owners as a measure of protection from illicit dealers. The wood of the green trees realized Rs. 120 more per ton than dead wood.

Grazing

11·56 per cent of the forests managed by the Forest Department were closed to grazing either throughout or for part of the year. Grazing permits were issued for 1,649,805 animals against 1,672,257 in the previous year. 84,591 animals grazed free of charge in areas under departmental control against 80,575 in the previous year. In the forests under panchayat management permits were issued for 991,504 animals against 1,054,093 in the previous year and 4,582 animals were allowed free grazing against 2,481 last year.

Minor forest produce

The right to collect minor forest produce was leased out as usual except in a few cases where it was collected departmentally. The revenue obtained in the year was Rs. 9,02,688 against Rs. 8,82,756 in the previous year.

The estimated value of forest produce removed by free grantees and right holders amounted to Rs. 73,389 against Rs. 1,25,840 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that last year extensive free grants were made in Nellore for the reconstruction of houses destroyed in the cyclone of November 1927. Most of the free grants this year were for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire.

Free grants

176. The Chenat Nair concern and the Olavakkot saw mill were closed on 31st October 1929. The total quantity extracted during the seven months from 1st April 1929 was 149,517 cubic feet of which 30,755 cubic feet were converted into hand-sawn sleepers and 46,839 cubic feet carted to Olavakkot. The sawn timber trading showed a loss of Rs. 63,972 and there was a further loss of Rs. 8,255 in box manufacture. The accounts show a loss of Rs. 86,085 on the Chenat Nair concern up to 31st October 1929, but the actual loss was less than that, as the transactions after 31st October 1929 have not been taken into account by audit.

Commercial undertakings

Chenat Nair

The total quantity of logs extracted was 128,470 cubic feet. Of this quantity 73,192 cubic feet were carted to the Pollachi depot and 39,119 cubic feet handed over to the saw mill at Topslip. The net profit of the Mount Stuart commercial concern including the mill was Rs. 33,330 against a loss of Rs. 24,662 in the previous year. The mill showed a loss of Rs. 37,557 and was closed on 31st December 1929.

Mount Stuart

The total quantity of timber extracted was 326,818 cubic feet against 298,224 cubic feet in the previous year. There was a reduction in the prices obtained for Nilambur teak, but selling it in the log gave better financial results than milling before sale, as was previously done. Forest trading showed a profit of Rs. 26,405 and the log sales one of Rs. 1,18,504. Sleeper operations by hand-sawing were also carried on and resulted in a profit of Rs. 14,320. 85,865 cubic feet passed through the Beypore Saw Mill. Sawn timber trading showed a profit of Rs. 25,727 and the overseas trading one of Rs. 1,818.

Nilambur

The transactions in the Wynaad forests, including the Chedleth Mill, resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,11,401, in spite of the fact that the saw mill was responsible for a loss of Rs. 48,345.

Wynaad Parappa Saw Mill

As the Parappa forests were exhausted, this mill was closed on the 31st March 1930.

Sales by the Forest Utilization Officer

The Forest Utilization Officer sold logs to the value of Rs. 5·03 lakhs against Rs. 4·45 lakhs in the previous year and sawn timber to the value of Rs. 2·71 lakhs against Rs. 3·63 lakhs in the previous year. 41,234 broad gauge and 13,733 metre gauge sleepers were sold for Rs. 3,96,939. In the previous year 37,646 broad gauge and 18,048 metre gauge sleepers were sold for Rs. 3,72,421.

Silviculture

177. Regeneration operations of all kinds were carried out in an area of just over 6,000 acres. Natural regeneration in the timber forests was fair but could not be relied upon to develop without help. Experiments with artificial regeneration in both evergreen and deciduous areas, which must be worked under the selection method, promised success, especially in the Tinnevelly evergreen areas. The year was a fairly favourable one. In Nilambur the results were good. In South Coimbatore some initial success was achieved in obtaining a mixture of rosewood and teak. In the Wynaad and Upper Gōdāvari the results were satisfactory. Irrespective of establishment charges Rs. 77,438 was spent on regeneration measures during the year.

Research

The Indian Institute of Science continued its investigations into the spike disease in sandal and towards the end of the year the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, took up the study of the entomological side.

General administration

178. About 29 square miles of reserve forest were disreserved. Twenty-one square miles in the North and Central Salem divisions were for assignment to the villagers affected by the Mettur project and five square miles of ryots' forests in Lower Gōdāvari and Guntūr were for assignment to the depressed classes. There was a decrease of four square miles in the Anantapur and South

Salem divisions due to recomputation of areas. Seventy-six square miles were added by reservation, principally in the Nilgiris. The area of reserve forest at the end of the year was 18,963 square miles. The area of reserved lands decreased to 270 square miles. Three thousand three hundred and eighty-three square miles of reserve forests were under panchayat management against 3,421 in the previous year.

Forest settlement

Settlement operations were in progress for about 115 square miles, of which 76 square miles were finally settled during the year. The selection of blocks for reservation in the Rampa Agency continued during the year and in South Mangalore the settlement of three blocks was held in abeyance pending survey.

Demarcation

A total length of 254 miles of boundaries was demarcated at a cost of Rs. 5,974 and the demarcation of 16,477 miles of boundary was kept in repair.

Roads and communications

The only new work of any magnitude undertaken was the construction of a road from Karulai to Nedungayam with two girder bridges at an estimated cost of over Rs. 1 lakh. The total expenditure on new works during the year was Rs. 88,872 and on repairs Rs. 88,129. One hundred and one miles of new roads were constructed and 1,974 miles of roads repaired.

Buildings

The construction of quarters for three District Forest Officers and one Extra Assistant Conservator was completed. The total expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 89,562 for new construction and Rs. 65,436 for repairs.

Other works

The total amount spent during the year on the construction and repair of wells was Rs. 12,578 and Rs. 2,930 was spent on the improvement of water-supply in grazing grounds.

Livestock

The number of elephants in the possession of the department at the beginning of the year was 118. During the year 25 elephants were captured, one was purchased and six calves were born. Fourteen elephants were sold, eight died, three escaped and five were otherwise disposed of. The number on the books at the end of the year was 120, valued at Rs. 2,89,304. Elephant capturing

operations were continued as usual in South Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Wynaad and Nilambur divisions. Forty-five buffaloes, bullocks and asses valued at Rs. 3,394 were in stock at the end of the year.

Forest Act

The number of forest offences decreased from 24,714 to 23,345. Three thousand nine hundred and fifty cases were disposed of by magistrates and Rs. 1,99,238 was realized from compounding fees.

Protection from fire

Early burning was confined to 785 square miles at a cost of Rs. 4,885 or Rs. 6–4–0 per square mile. Special fire protection was attempted in 4,186 square miles at a cost of Rs. 34,346 or Rs. 8 per square mile.

Forest panchayats

All the forests classified as fit for panchayat management have been handed over to panchayats, the total area being 3,383 square miles. In Lower Gōdāvari and North Coimbatore, areas were resumed as being valuable and in Kurnool East and Cuddapah South, reserve forests were resumed as the panchayats refused to continue management. The Forest Village system is now confined to South Kanara district and worked satisfactorily in North Mangalore division.

Forest College

Fifteen students passed out in 1930. Only one of these was a Madras Government stipendiary student. No student obtained honours but 13 secured Higher Standard Certificates and 2 Lower Standard Certificates. There were no failures.

Vernacular training schools

In three circles vernacular training schools for the instruction of the lower subordinate staff were held and in another circle a subsidiary school was held for three months.

Finance

179. The total revenue, excluding the results of Government commercial institutions, amounted to Rs. 58·70 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 44·54 lakhs. The cash surplus was thus Rs. 14·16 lakhs or, adding the net profits on the commercial undertakings, Rs. 15·35 lakhs as compared with Rs. 13·86 lakhs in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 1·27 lakhs in the revenue from sandalwood and the total revenue on produce removed by departmental agency increased by Rs. 2·74 lakhs. The revenue from produce removed

by consumers and purchasers increased by Rs. 2·33 lakhs. Expenditure on works increased by Rs. 0·94 lakh principally on account of timber operations on a larger scale. There was a decrease of Rs. 0·39 lakh in pay and allowances due to further retrenchment.

MINES AND QUARRIES (1929)

[*Report of the Director of Industries on the administration of Mines and Quarries for the year 1929; Statistical Abstract for British India—Mineral production*]

Output

180. The principal minerals worked during the year were, as in the previous year, manganese in Bellary and Vizagapatam, magnesite in Salem, mica in Nellore and a small quantity in the Nilgiris, and barytes in Kurnool and a small quantity in Cuddapah. In the Bellary district the output of manganese was nearly double that of the previous year, though only four mines were worked instead of five, while the output of manganese in Vizagapatam and magnesite in Salem showed a decline during the year as compared with the preceding year. In the Nellore district the mica industry showed a slight improvement during the year but the market was generally dull. The quantity of asbestos raised in the Cuddapah district was considerably greater than that of the previous year. There was also an increase in the output of barytes in Kurnool district and a slight increase in that of corundum in Salem district. In Trichinopoly district a mining lease for a period of five years was granted during the year for phosphatic nodules and gypsum and mining was commenced during the year. As in the previous year there was no production of steatite in the districts of Nellore and Kurnool. No diamonds were extracted during the year.

General condition of the employees

181. The general health of the employees continued to be satisfactory and there were no epidemics in the mines during the year. Wages

ranged from 2 annas a day for female workers in the corundum mines in Salem district to Rs. 1-9-7 for surface skilled labourers in Cuddapah district. No children under 13 years of age were employed. Mines were inspected by various officers during the year. The relations between the labourers and employers were generally satisfactory in all districts.

Accidents

182. There were seven accidents during the year, four of which proved fatal and two were of a serious nature.

INDUSTRIES

[*Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1929-30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Industries*]

General

183. The department took part during the year in a number of agricultural and industrial exhibitions. The soaps manufactured at the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, were displayed at these exhibitions and when possible there were demonstrations of the working of pumping and boring machinery and of improved textile appliances.

Loans

184. The Statutory Board of Industries considered nine applications for loans during the year and one loan for Rs. 10,000 for establishing a tobacco redrying factory was sanctioned by Government. On the recommendation of the Board, Government granted a match company a lease of forest land not exceeding 30,000 acres for ten years for the extraction of soft wood required for match manufacture. A small pamphlet has been published in order to make better known the facilities afforded by the State Aid to Industries Act. Section 9 of the Act was amended during the year and it provides for the grant of a loan up to a limit of Rs. 40,000 even if it exceeds 50 per cent of the value of the concern's net assets. It is hoped that this will lead to small as well as large

scale industries resorting to the facilities provided by the Act.

General assistance to trade and industry

185. The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information had to deal with a large number of enquiries for information covering a wide range of industrial and commercial subjects but more particularly about sources of supply and markets. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, was as usual furnished with a number of reports on the financial standing and experience of export trade of firms who desired overseas trade introductions. The library attached to the central office was freely resorted to by the general public. It contains 3,170 volumes and about 40 journals and periodicals on scientific, technical and commercial subjects are also received.

Investigation

186. Experiments in the coir industry on the East Coast were commenced at Thopputurai in Tanjore district during the year. The nature of water essential for successful retting, the relative quality and yield of fibre from husks when retted in brackish and in fresh water, and the possibility of shortening the time required for retting by the employment of husk-crushing machines were examined by the Leather Research Chemist. Government have sanctioned the post of a Research Engineer for two years in order to improve the appliances used in the textile and other indigenous industries. The Leather Research Chemist conducted experiments in the manufacture of hand-made paper in order to reduce the cost of production while improving the quality, so as to revive the industry. Experiments are also to be made in the manufacture of starch from tapioca in Malabar.

Cottage industries

187. The Cottage Industries Committee, appointed in October 1929 for examining the Special Officer's report, submitted its recommendations in respect of fifteen major industries in which immediate action is necessary. The following are instances of the services rendered by the department to some cottage industries during the year. The toy makers of Panruti model fruits, animals and birds in clay and paper. An educated lad of

the Pathar community which does this work was admitted to the School of Arts and Crafts in order to learn clay modelling on scientific lines. The District Forest Officer, Madura, has made arrangements for the toy makers at Iravadanallur to get wood directly from the coupes at a cost of about Rs. 16 per ton instead of the Rs. 30 per ton which they had to pay previously. The Executive Engineer, Nellore, has agreed to lease tunga blocks directly to the mat makers of Nellore in order to keep out contractor-middlemen. Samples of palmyra baskets made at Pulicat were sent to the Indian Trade Publicity Officer, London, to ascertain whether they could be marketed there.

General condition of important industries

188. Fifty-two prospecting licences and 11 mining leases were granted during the calendar year 1929. There were 19 cotton mills with 697,564 spindles working in the Presidency. Cotton spinning in common with most other industries suffered during the year from the general trade depression, but the general tone of the yarn market improved towards the end of the year. The quantity of cotton passing through ginning and pressing factories increased by 12 per cent owing to the larger cotton crop. There were four jute mills in the Presidency. The total number of looms in them increased slightly and the number of spindles decreased somewhat. There were 20 large hosiery mills. As a result of Japanese competition, the markets were restricted to the finer class of goods with the exception of net work for which there was a satisfactory demand. Production in Malabar appears to be in excess of the demand. The demand for Madras handkerchiefs was active during the year and shipments were in excess of those for the last few years. But owing to the growing competition there has been a deterioration in quality. The tanning industry has suffered from the general commercial depression and the number of tanned hides and skins exported decreased from 20,949 tons to 18,595 tons. The outlook for the industry is not bright as the enhanced tariff in the United States of America on all classes of leather must inevitably affect the industry adversely. The oil-milling industry has

not improved during the year as the prices of coconut copra and coconut-oil were very low. It seems that the fall in the prices of oil-seeds produced in this Presidency can only be arrested by setting up factories using vegetable oils as raw material. The sugar industry suffered from very low prices in spite of the increased import duty on sugar. The jaggery industry however showed an improvement owing to larger crops. The general condition of the tile industry in Malabar was good and the demand for chemicals manufactured in the Presidency was encouraging. Owing to the absence of sardines from the West Coast waters the fish guano and manure industry was idle. There has been an expansion in the output of the local match manufacturers. The Swedish Manufacturing Company imported raw materials and manufactured matches at Madras. The timber industry of the West Coast had a disappointing year. The Madras Pencil Factory received good support from the public and the Government of India but suffered from severe foreign competition and still has to rely on imported wood. The coir industry maintained its position during the year though the production was affected by the shortage of husks during part of the year. The activities of private soap factories expanded during the year and in Tanjore soap manufacture has assumed as much importance as in Malabar though the soaps made are of inferior quality. The manufacture of aluminium hollow ware utensils from imported aluminium suffered from keen competition and price cutting. The rubber industry suffered from continuous depression owing to overproduction and the accumulation of stocks in London. The tea industry was also depressed and prices have fallen. There has also been a heavy fall in the price of coffee which has affected coffee planting. The prices obtainable in foreign markets for groundnuts declined to a lower level than any reached since the war, and if it remains at that level the area under groundnut will probably decrease considerably.

Government manufacturing concerns

Kerala Soap Institute

189. Trade conditions were unsatisfactory and the trading of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, as a commercial concern compared unfavourably with that of the previous year. Sales decreased in value from Rs. 2,89,873 in the previous year to Rs. 1,72,070 in the year under review. The result of the year's working was a loss of Rs. 21,352. The institute was not able to secure large orders from the Director of Contracts for the supply of soaps to the Military Department. The high cost of freight to large centres of consumption in Northern India and the increasing competition from imported soaps make it doubtful whether the Institute can ever secure a large volume of business from the Director of Contracts. There continued to be a good demand for the insecticidal soap which is a speciality of the Institute. Some soap makers are sending their sons to the Institute for training in soap manufacture. During the year five students were admitted for the first year's course and five students continued their training in the advanced course. Some of the ex-students, who have set up factories of their own, referred to the Superintendent for advice. Government have sanctioned the continuance of the Institute for three years from 1st April 1930 and in addition to training pupils in soap-making, the Institute will undertake experiments in the refining, deodorization and hydrogenation of oils and fats. The Institute will in future be mostly a centre for research and demonstration, the manufacture of soap on a commercial scale being regarded as of secondary importance.

Government Industrial Institute, Madras

The experimental manufacture of printers' ink was the chief work carried out in the Government Industrial Institute, Madras. Over 32 experiments were made in order to discover new recipes and modify old ones. Experiments in lamp black, in the extraction of oil from lemon grass and perfumes from screwpine flowers and in the purification of crude camphor were conducted. Investigation was also started to ascertain whether crucibles could be made with indigenous materials for smelting iron and other metals.

Textile section

The Textile Branch of the department is mainly for the rehabilitation of the textile cottage industry. Attention is being concentrated on eliminating middlemen and on arranging for the supply to weavers' co-operative societies of suitable yarn at low transport charges. A Textile Advisory Committee was constituted in October 1929 to advise Government on all matters relating to the improvement of the textile industry and the betterment of the weaving classes. The Textile Institute was for some time engaged in the work of training maistris and teachers. This demand has by now been more or less fully met and the Institute is at present engaged in raising the men necessary for the organization of the handloom weaving industry. There were 56 students on the rolls on 31st March 1930 of whom 26 were in the Supervisors' course and 30 in the Artisan course. The number of students admitted during the year was larger than any on record. The Institute is now housed in permanent buildings of its own and its equipment has been considerably augmented. The chemical and the dyeing and printing laboratories have been fitted up with water and gas connexions. The majority of the artisan students have on completion of their training gone back to the looms in their homes. There were five peripatetic weaving parties and one dyeing party at work demonstrating improved methods and appliances.

Sericulture

The activities of the Coonoor Silk Farm are now confined to the hybridization of worms and cultural improvements of mulberry plantations. The former, however, received a set back on account of a fungus disease during nine months of the year. The peripatetic rearing party has done seed testing and propaganda work. A farm, 2½ acres in extent, was taken on lease at Hosūr and mulberry cuttings planted in July 1929. The rearers who used the Hosūr farm seed obtained very satisfactory results. Mulberry plantations and the rearing of silk worms have been started in several places not previously considered suitable for sericulture.

The work of the engineering branch consists mainly of the conduct of boring operations, maintenance of pumping installations and industrial machinery already at work and the supply, erection and maintenance of pumping plants suitable for irrigation and of industrial machinery. Applications for loans are also investigated. General information and advice on engineering matters is provided free when there is no local inspection. The number of applications for information and advice during the year was 290 as compared with 263 in the previous year. The number of plants erected during the year was 96 of which 49 were pumping plants. The compounding system under which private plants are inspected and overhauled three times a year for a fixed fee of Rs. 10 per annum is growing in popularity and the number of plants compounded during the year was 691 against 597 in the previous year. Ten loans of an aggregate amount of Rs. 40,500 were sanctioned for the installation of pumping plants. Four hundred and eighty-seven applications were received during the year for boring and 936 borings were made. The survey of the subsoil in the Bellary district was continued during the year and 45 borings were put down. This experiment has shown that it is possible by means of boring to tap underground sources of water even in tracts considered quite unpromising. The department maintains 41 pumping sets for pumping water for irrigation and for well sinking. One hundred and twenty-two applications for the use of these plants were received during the year. The department possesses six sets of power-driven sugarcane crushing mills which were hired to the public and demonstrated the advantages of power-crushing of cane. Assistance was rendered by the department to several co-operative societies in a variety of engineering matters at half the usual rates. The Industrial Engineering Workshop at Washermanpet maintained and repaired the machinery employed by the pumping, boring and other branches of the department. Work was also executed for private owners of compounded installations. The value of work turned out at

the workshops during the year amounted to Rs. 2,20,685 against Rs. 1,66,870 in the previous year and the transactions resulted in a profit of Rs. 26,023. The number of work orders executed during the year was 443.

Industrial education

190. Technical and research scholarships tenable in and outside the Presidency as well as some tenable in the United Kingdom were granted as usual. The number of aided schools increased by one, making a total of 62. At the end of the year there were 5,551 pupils in the recognized industrial schools and Rs. 1,00,839 was distributed as maintenance grants and Rs. 30,673 as equipment grant. Rs. 11,059 was also granted to four institutions for building purposes.

Government Industrial schools

The number of new admissions to the Madras Trades School during the year was 240 and the total strength at the end of the year was 578. The evening classes in electrical and mechnical engineering were converted into day classes and the pupils attended for one full day in the week and not during the evenings. Twenty-six probationers were admitted to the Government Industrial Institute at Madura bringing the total strength of the Institute on 1st October 1929 to 123. During the year 809 orders were received and the value of the output was Rs. 59,818. The Public Works Department orders account for the major part of the year's output. It has been decided to close the instructional side of the Leather Trades Institute which will confine itself to research and the analysis of tanning materials and of skins and hides intended for export. The Leather Research Chemist, in addition to his research work, carried out 209 analyses. The number of pupils on the rolls of the School of Arts and Crafts on 31st March 1930 was 315 of whom 24 were women. The average attendance during the year was 216 as compared with 269 last year. The fall is due to the fact that admission was stopped during the latter part of the year, and pupils who had been in the school for over five years were removed, while part-time classes were abolished. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 59,613 and the receipts rom sales fell from Rs. 17,114 to Rs. 6,385. Out of

the 177 pupils who appeared for the various technical examinations 122 passed. Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee for the reorganization of the school and restricted the total strength of all classes to 361.

Finance

191. The net cost of the department was Rs. 17,19,641 as compared with Rs. 12,48,414 in the previous year.

Manufacture of quinine

192. During the year 1929-30 the Quinine Factory used 536,200 lb. of cinchona bark and manufactured 22,454 lb. of quinine sulphate and other salts and 15,161 lb. of cinchona febrifuge and tablets. The manufacture of quinine sulphate cost Rs. 13-8-11 per lb. In the Anamalai plantations attention was paid to replacing the losses caused by disease, elephants and bisons. Two hundred acres of land were however felled and cleared for planting with cinchona trees in the 1930 monsoon. In the Naduvatam plantation, as there has been continuous cropping since 1861, a minimum quantity of bark is being harvested in order to tide over the lean years until the young plantations are more mature. The Hooker division of this plantation is mostly in a very healthy condition. Thirty-seven and a half acres were added to this division and 38 acres were newly planted in the Naduvattam division. Although the trees in the Dodabetta plantations are mostly very old, they are generally healthy. The total acreage on all the three plantations increased from 1,828·10 acres on 31st March 1929 to 1,857·07 acres on 31st March 1930. The department worked at a net profit of Rs. 16,081.

MANUFACTURES

[*Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the year 1929; Statement of cotton and jute mills in the Madras Presidency for the year 1929-30*]

Cotton and jute mills

193. During the year 23 cotton mills were at work in the Presidency as compared with 22 in the previous year. One mill closed towards the end of July 1929 on account of bankruptcy. The total number of persons employed in the various mills

was 37,869, of whom 25,377 were men, 7,324 women and 5,168 children. The total number of spindles and looms in the mills increased from 669,664 and 4,933 in the previous year to 697,564 and 5,039 respectively in the year under review. As in the previous year there were four jute mills at work. The average number of persons employed per day was 6,574 as compared with 5,915 in the previous year.

Other industries

194. At the close of the year 1929 the number of factories other than cotton and jute mills in the Madras Presidency governed by the Amended Indian Factories Act, 1922, was 1,155, of which 1,035 were perennial and 120 seasonal, the corresponding figures for the year 1928 being 962 and 103 respectively. The average daily number of operatives employed in factories was 81,761 against 80,300 of the previous year, the increase being due to the increase in the number of factories. The following table shows the principal industries and the number of persons employed in each:—

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Rice mills	16,692
Railway workshops	15,320
Brick and tile factories	6,687
Printing presses	4,441
Coffee works	3,275
Tobacco factories	2,799
Rope works	2,703
Tea factories	2,690
Sugar factories	2,389
Leather works and tanneries	1,956
Kerosene tinning and packing works	1,858
General engineering	1,625
Coach building and motor repairing works	1,500
Bone, manure and oil mills	1,417
Chemicals	716
Foundries—iron and brass	654
Metal works	604
Saw mills	543
Jewellery workshops	537
Aluminium works	486
Tramway works	432

New industrial undertakings

There was an abnormal increase in the number of new companies registered, the figures being 105 as compared with 70 in the previous year. Of the

new registrations nearly 35 per cent represented trading and industrial concerns and 32 per cent banking and loan companies, the remainder consisting mostly of insurance and transport companies. Among the new registrations may be mentioned five film companies, three cotton mills, two gins and presses and two tile works.

Factories (1929)

General

195. As the number of factories on the registers of the department has increased, the Presidency was divided up on 1st May 1929 into six instead of five circles. At the close of the year 1929, 1,623 factories in the Madras Presidency were registered under the Indian Factories Act, this being an increase of 143 over the number at the end of the previous year. The majority of the factories which account for the increase are engaged in rice milling or groundnut decorticating or cotton ginning or a combination of some two of these industries. One thousand one hundred and ninety of them were perennial and 433 seasonal. One hundred and fifty-five of the perennial and 313 of the seasonal were connected with the cotton industry. Ninety-three factories were not worked during the year. The average daily number of operatives employed in the 1,530 factories at work was 143,217 against 136,973 during the previous year. Textile factories including cotton and jute mills provided employment for nearly 40,000 of these. The number of women employed during the year was 35,036 against 32,095 in 1928. This increase is large compared with the increase in the number of operatives employed. Four thousand three hundred and nineteen boys and 2,328 girls were employed against 4,091 and 2,275 respectively in the previous year. The decrease shown in the previous year has not been continued in the year under review. There has however been a decrease in some districts. The system of requiring certificates of age and physical fitness in the case of juveniles worked satisfactorily on the whole, 7,013 certificates being issued against 7,159 in the previous year.

Inspections

During the year 2,913 inspections were made. Seventy-one surprise visits, 201 night visits and 223 Sunday visits were made to see if the pro-

visions of the Act were properly observed. As a result of these visits 33 prosecutions were launched and convictions obtained in the completed cases.

Health

The health of the operatives was generally good. In addition to the medical facilities in factories already provided, dispensaries in charge of qualified doctors were started in two factories and a mill. Factory premises and their surroundings were on the whole kept clean and orders issued on suggestions of the District and Municipal Health Officers were promptly carried out without resort to legal remedies except in 19 cases.

Wages

As compared with the previous year there was an increase in the wages paid for skilled labour in 11 classes and a decrease in 9 classes. For unskilled labour there was an increase in 3 classes and a decrease in 3 classes. The average daily wages for male skilled labour ranged from As. 9 for oilmen to Rs. 1-5-4 for engine drivers and for unskilled labour from As. 7-9 to As. 10-7 for men and from As. 4-6 to As. 6 for women.

Strikes

There were twelve strikes in registered factories during the year against seven of the previous year. Six of these were in textile mills, five of them being in one mill at Madras and the other at Coimbatore. Of the rest two were at Madras, one in a jute mill at Chittivalsa, one at Ranipet, one at Tiruvottiyur, and the other in a Malabar tea estate. Increase of wages, reinstatement of dismissed hands, grant of privilege leave and similar concessions were demanded by the strikers at the Madras textile mill. Chittivalsa jute mill strike was caused by a demand for a half-yearly bonus of 10 per cent of the wages. The enforcement of certain disciplinary measures led to the Ranipet strike. The introduction of the two-loom system was the reason for the Coimbatore textile mill strike. The strike in the Commercial Printing Press, Madras, was caused by delay in payment of overtime wages. The tea estate strike arose from a dispute over the method of conveying plucked tea leaf across a river. The other strike in Madras was to obtain

an advance of pay on account of the Deepavali festival. Introduction of the piece work system was the reason for the strike at Tiruvottiyur. Two of the strikes in the textile mills at Madras were settled by the intervention of the Labour Commissioner.

Fires

There were five cases of fire during the year under review. There was no loss of life or injury to person and the damage caused was approximately Rs. 22,000 of which only Rs. 5,616-5-3 was covered by insurance.

Accidents

There were 1,558 accidents during the year against 1,358 in the previous year. More than half of them occurred in railway workshops. Twenty accidents proved fatal and 359 were classed as serious, but of the latter only 52 resulted in serious bodily injury. Ten of the fatal cases and 120 of the serious accidents were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power. A large number of accidents have as usual been caused by falling weights or flying splinters. Less over-confidence and greater carefulness on the part of operatives might have prevented some of the other accidents.

Prosecutions

Ninety-five persons concerned in the management of 81 factories were prosecuted during the year under the Factories Act, this being a slight decrease as compared with last year.

Welfare work

A few large industrial undertakings continued as usual to take an interest in the welfare of their workmen. Special attention to the provision of medical facilities has been paid in tea estates. Créches for women operatives and their babies have been provided in three factories. Forty more factories have built housing accommodation for their operatives during the year, bringing the total number up to 251. Four more factories established schools for the children of operatives.

LABOUR AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

[*Report on the administration of the Labour Department for the year 1929-30 ; Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1929*].

Labour

196. The number of trade unions registered during the year was 3 bringing the total up to 13. The registration of one union which became defunct last year was cancelled. The total membership of registered trade unions is now probably over 27,000. The influence of outsiders on the activities of the unions is still predominant, but there is a growing tendency on the part of the workers to rely more upon themselves.

Trade unions

Labour disputes

Apart from the strikes in registered factories in 1929 dealt with elsewhere, all the men employed in the Tiruvottiyur Tannery struck work because of the refusal of the management to give presents to the workers on the scale adopted in the previous year on the occasion of the Ayudha Puja festival. On the management agreeing to the demands of the strikers, work was resumed on the sixth day. About 130 cigar rollers at Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s Cigar Factory at Dindigul, went on strike to obtain certain pecuniary advantages and modifications of the methods of work. The strike ended after 19 days on the grant of a cash bonus to the cigar rollers. There was a half-day strike of about 800 men at the Public Works Department Workshops owing to two workmen of the machine-shop objecting to working under contractors. In Cochin Harbour about 1,100 boat coolies went on strike to obtain increased wages. It was agreed to raise the rates of coolie hire somewhat and the strike ended on the sixth day. The scavenging staff of the Nellore Municipality went on strike because of the alleged levy of illegal gratifications by the maistris from the scavengers. The strike lasted three days and as a result certain rules were adopted in order to restrict the opportunities of maistris exacting illegal gratifications from the scavengers. The workers in Messrs. A. & F. Harvey's Cotton Mills at Pāpanāsam went on strike on 3rd February 1930, demanding an

increase of wages to the scale paid by the same company in their mills at Madura and Tuticorin and various other concessions such as sick leave, privilege leave, maternity benefits, the establishment of a crèche for infants and of a school for half-timers, and the institution of a Provident Fund. On 11th February the management closed down the mills and although the Labour Commissioner tendered his services in order to bring about a settlement, the management were of the opinion that his intervention could not be useful. On the 16th April the management started one mill. The number of men involved in the strike was about 1,400.

Trade Disputes Act

This Act came into force on the 8th May 1929 and the rules framed under section 19 were published on 30th January 1930. Before the 31st March 1930 three applications under section 3 were received by Government. One was for reference to a Court of Enquiry of the dispute between the employees of the cotton mills at Papanasam and their employers. But the application was so defective that Government were unable to take any action. Another application was received in March 1930 in connexion with the same dispute, but after examining the case Government decided that the appointment of a Court of Enquiry would not serve any useful purpose. On 25th March 1930 the Madras Labour Union applied on behalf of the employees of the Choolai Mills for the appointment of a Court of Enquiry. It was referred back for want of various particulars required by the rules. The application was later renewed but the dispute was settled as a result of negotiations between the management and the employees.

Workmen's Compensation Act (1929)

197. The number of cases filed during 1929 was 128 against 237 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the amendment of section 8 (2) of the Act under which only sums not less than Rs. 10 may be deposited with the Commissioner, whereas prior to the amendment there were many cases in which sums of less than Rs. 10 were deposited. Excluding deposits under section 8 (2), which numbered 117 in 1928, the total number of cases filed increased from 120 in 1928 to 125 in

1929. The total amount of compensation deposited with the Commissioner increased from Rs. 42,310 in 1928 to Rs. 58,558 in 1929. The application of the Act was extended in July 1929 by a notification of the Government of India to certain classes of employees on canal works whose occupations were declared to be hazardous. The Act is now becoming more widely known and the employers themselves now take the initiative in complying with the provisions of the Act.

Depressed classes

General

198. The special staff was working in 18 districts and Madras City during the year. The usual policy was followed in most districts of concentrating on a few taluks at a time, new taluks being taken up when the work in the earlier taluks was finished. In Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts, however, the work has spread to all the taluks. The policy of the department for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes, as in previous years, comprised the provision of house-sites, the organization and running of co-operative societies and schools, the provision of drinking water facilities, pathways, burial grounds and sanitary requirements, and arranging for assignment of land for cultivation and for lease of lanka lands. A noteworthy event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1929 to some of the cheris in Tinnevelly district and his examination on the spot of the disabilities of the depressed classes and of the proposals made by the special staff for their amelioration.

House-sites

House-sites were provided either by assigning free of cost waste lands or suitable poramboke lands at the disposal of Government or by acquiring land from private parties, the cost of acquisition being treated as a loan recoverable in easy instalments. An extent of 687·48 acres of Government land providing house-sites for 2,948 families was assigned during the year, bringing up the total number of house-sites provided by the assignment of Government land to 28,336. 225·28 acres were acquired from private parties at a cost of Rs. 1,34,860 for the provision of 3,900

house-sites, making a total of 34,126 house-sites provided by this method.

Co-operation

The special staff devoted more attention to the weeding out of bad societies than to the organization and registration of fresh societies. One hundred and eight societies were registered during the year, 92 societies were transferred from the control of the Co-operative Department and 59 societies were wound up. Thus there were at the end of the year 1,810 societies working under the control of the Labour Department. The societies were for obtaining loans for the acquisition of house-sites or agricultural purposes, for flood relief, for collective bargaining and rural credit societies. Government as usual financed those for obtaining loans and for flood relief, while the others were financed by co-operative banks. The societies continued to be supervised by a special staff of Co-operative Inspectors lent by the Co-operative Department. Government sanctioned the appointment of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies to work under the Labour Commissioner for supervising the work of the special staff on the co-operative side.

Education

The work of promoting the spread of education among depressed classes is one of the most important ameliorative activities of the Labour Department. In most rural areas the caste people in general are still opposed to the spread of education among depressed classes. It is not the policy of Labour Department to start separate schools for depressed classes except where the refusal to start such schools would mean the denial of education to the depressed classes. Separate labour schools are abolished if they act as rival institutions to existing schools actually admitting the depressed classes. Two hundred and thirteen schools were started during the year and 37 schools were closed. There were 1,583 schools working at the end of the year. 56,527 pupils received education at these schools, of whom 47,259 were boys and 9,268 girls. There were 1,885 teachers

employed in the labour schools of whom 77 per cent were trained. Fifty-two residential scholarships for depressed class pupils to the value of Rs. 9,045 were granted during the year. Government increased the allotment for ordinary scholarships from Rs. 30,660 to Rs. 61,380. Scholarships were accordingly sanctioned to 1,451 pupils during the year. The Commissioner was authorized to sanction 60 industrial scholarships to depressed class pupils in addition to the 110 scholarships previously authorized. Ten commercial scholarships were sanctioned to deserving depressed class pupils. Government raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 a year the maximum expenditure for the remission of examination fees in the case of deserving pupils belonging to the depressed classes. A sum of Rs. 738 was actually spent for this purpose during the year. Nineteen additional stipends to labour school teachers were sanctioned bringing the total to 50 excluding 12 teachers in schools for fishermen boys. Grants were also sanctioned to nine philanthropic bodies for the maintenance of educational institutions. The total expenditure during the year on the education of the depressed classes amounted to Rs. 5,69,936.

Hostels

The Paddison Hostel, Madras, for poor students belonging to depressed classes continued to be under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labour. The Government Industrial Hostel at Perambur was renamed "The Slater Hostel" on the representation of the boarders. It was started to assist depressed class boys serving apprenticeships or undergoing training in industrial subjects. The strength of the hostel rose during the year from 37 to 60. The strength of the Government Depressed Classes Hostel at Masulipatam was raised from 50 to 60 and of the Government Depressed Classes Hostel at Calicut from 12 to 20. A recurring grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum was sanctioned for the Sundaracharlu Hostel at Salem and the grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Moir Hostel at Chidambaram was renewed during the year. A grant was made towards the cost of the free boarding houses for depressed classes at Ātmakur.

The Taluk Board, Nandyal, closed down their boarding house for depressed classes through want of funds. An increased grant was sanctioned for the boarding home and school maintained by the Hindu Depressed Classes Mission at Guntūr. An additional grant was made for the Gray Home and the farm at Attur for Koravas. A standing sanction for the payment of monthly grants to the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore has been accorded by Government towards the cost of boarding 21 Ādi-Drāvida students. Boarding grants have also been made for the Badagas and Todas of the Nilgiris, the Koravas of Salem and Trichinopoly and the Vaduvarpatti Koravas of Ramnad district.

General ameliorative work

A sum of Rs. 3,78,920 was spent during the year on the provision or repair of drinking water facilities for the depressed classes. Rs. 53,309 was spent to provide pathways, burial grounds, latrines, wells, pond sites, school sites, etc., for depressed classes. Sanitary improvements in various cheris in Madras City were carried out at a cost of Rs. 24,687. Rs. 4,855 was disbursed to Todas for the purchase of agricultural implements and potato seeds. The strength of the Nayadi colony at Olavakkot was not increased from five families as it was thought advisable to wait for some time more till the success of the scheme was assured. The Nayadis in the settlement have given up drinking and their traditional occupation of begging. Tapioca cultivation has been introduced. A school and a temple have been built in the colony.

Assignment of land

41,745 acres of land were assigned during the year to members of the depressed classes as compared with 40,869 acres in the previous year. This brought the total extent of land so far assigned to the depressed classes to 319,841 acres.

Criminal tribes and criminal Settlements

Kallar Reclamation. Madura and Rāmnād

199. During the year 1929 the Kallar Special Officer was appointed as the District Superintendent of Police, Madura South, but he continues to be responsible for the Kallar Reclamation work in Madura North and Rāmnād as well as in Madura South. The Kallar panchayats continued to do satisfactory work and their co-operation with the

authorities in reporting and detecting crime improved. Two new co-operative societies were organized during the year bringing the total number of Kallar co-operative societies to 272. A lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the grant of short-term loans to co-operative societies. The total amount of Government loans outstanding against all the societies on 31st December 1929, including the loans disbursed during the year, was almost Rs. 3 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 25,000 was made in the budget for 1929–30 for the grant of long-term loans to Kallar societies for the discharge of members' prior debts. This provision has however not been utilized. Nine new schools were opened bringing the total number at the end of the year to 363. Fifteen of these schools were intended exclusively for girls. Eight troops of Boy Scouts and two troops of Girl Guides were organized during the year bringing the total number of troops to 30. Land to the extent of 517·68 acres was assigned to Kallars on darkhast and Rs. 47,655 disbursed as loans. There were 9 industrial centres attached to the Reclamation Department with 19 sections engaged in weaving, carpentry, brass-smithy, tailoring, mat-making, etc.

Tanjore

In Tanjore one panchayat was formed making a total number of 251. Two credit societies were started bringing the total to 115. A sum of Rs. 12,890 was disbursed in Government loans during the year. The total number of schools at the end of the year, including three new schools opened during the year, was 134, with 5,205 pupils on the rolls of whom 637 were girls. The two industrial weaving centres worked well during the year.

Reclamation of Koravas

Work for the reclamation of the Koravas of Salem district was sanctioned in March 1929 and placed under the control of the Commissioner of Labour. Government sanctioned the establishment of a boarding home and school for Korava girls at Atur and of elementary schools for Korava children in five centres, the grant of scholarships and fee-remissions to Korava pupils in the elementary schools of the district, the training of Korava children in Boy Scout and Girl Guide work and

the establishment of co-operative societies for granting loans to Koravas. The boarding home and school for girls at Atur and two of the five schools sanctioned were started during the year.

Lambadis

There was no change in the number of settlements in Vinukonda and Palnad taluks in the Guntūr district during the year nor was there any marked change in the population of the four settlements. The conduct of the Lambadi settlers in all these settlements was on the whole satisfactory and the Hanumanpuram Thanda is the most flourishing of the four settlements.

Criminal tribes settlements

200. There was no change in the management of the settlements during the year. The settlement at Sembiam was established under direct Government control in October 1929. The total population of the seven settlements on 31st March 1930 was 6,246. Since agriculture is the main industry of the country and the possession of land gives a sense of self-respect to the settlers, attention has been devoted to the provision, wherever possible, of land for the settlers to cultivate. At Stuartpuram, however, the main activity of the settlers is work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company at Chirala. At Sitanagaram quarries provide work for the majority of the settlers. At Pallavaram, manufacture of leather goods affords employment to about half of the adult male settlers. At Sembiam all the male settlers and some of the women are provided with work in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Remodelling Works. In order that there may be some form of industrial employment for settlers to fall back upon in bad agricultural seasons, weaving, carpet-making and other industries have been started in some settlements. The health of the settlers during the year was generally satisfactory and there were no epidemics. In each of the settlements, except Sembiam, there is a school and attendance is compulsory.

Criminal Tribes Act

201. Sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act were applied to nine tribes in eight districts. The provisions of section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Act were extended to the Koravas of Tinnevelly district

and the restrictions under this section were strictly enforced against a wandering tribe of Jodhpur Mahrattas to induce them to leave the Presidency. Under section 11 of the Act the movements of four tribes were restricted to certain areas. Under section 16, some Donga Dasaris of the Bellary district were placed in the Kavali settlement, and other criminal tribe members of that settlement transferred to the Sembiam settlement. Three thousand and ninety-seven fresh registrations were made under the Act, while 3,070 persons were removed from the registers for good conduct and other causes. At the end of the year the total number of persons, who had been brought under the Act, excluding Kallars in Madura and Tanjore districts, and including persons confined in settlements, was 34,593 (29,826 males and 4,767 females). The total number of convictions under the Act was 2,200 against 2,163 in the previous year. The provisions of the Act continued to be worked with care and consideration. The system of "holding in abeyance" the orders issued under rule 10 (1) (*a*) was introduced in some districts and under this system, criminal tribe members who are not particularly dangerous and have been reporting for a fairly long time, are exempted from reporting, on condition that, if necessary, the orders of the District Magistrate under rule 10 will be brought into force immediately. This tends to concentrate the attention of the Police on active criminals.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

[*Report of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1929-30; Annual volume of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency; Statistical Abstract for British India—Foreign Trade and Shipping; Review of the Trade of India; Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India; Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, 2 vols.; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India*]

General summary

202. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency during 1929-30 was

Rs. 111·88 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 3·33 crores or 2·9 per cent as compared with the previous year. Government transactions accounted for Rs. 43·96 lakhs of the total value representing a decrease of Rs. 7·20 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure contracted by Rs. 5·22 crores or by 6 per cent to Rs. 76·71 crores. Imports and exports fell by Rs. 3·66 crores and Rs. 1·56 crores to Rs. 31·65 crores and Rs. 45·06 crores respectively while the coasting trade rose by Rs. 1·95 crores or more than 5 per cent to Rs. 34·72 crores.

Foreign trade

Imports

203. Foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) fell by Rs. 71·56 lakhs to Rs. 2,687·74 lakhs due to smaller arrivals chiefly of grain, pulse and flour, provisions, spices, oils, tobacco, metals, vehicles, dyeing and tanning substances and postal articles, partly counterbalanced by increased arrivals of sugar, coffee, raw hides and skins, cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, hardware, machinery and millwork, paper and pasteboard, rubber manufactures, instruments, liquors, manures, drugs and medicines, artificial silk, apparel, jute manufactures and tea chests.

The heavy fall in the total trade of grain, pulse and flour from 158,221 tons valued at Rs. 213·66 lakhs to 9,602 tons valued at Rs. 13·12 lakhs was mainly due to the reduced receipts of rice and paddy from Indo-China and Siam. Better crops throughout the Presidency reduced the need for supplies from outside sources.

The value of imports under provisions totalled Rs. 73·27 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 4·33 lakhs which was mainly caused by smaller arrivals of vegetable product or vegetable ghee.

Imports of spices fell by Rs. 2·81 lakhs to Rs. 56·28 lakhs on account of smaller arrivals of betel-nuts from the Straits Settlements which may be partly attributed to the increased arrivals of this commodity at Karaikal where 67,897 cwt. against 51,160 cwt. in the previous year were landed and stored for distribution to the British territory as demand arose.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured, declined by Rs. 2·96 lakhs to Rs. 44·95 lakhs owing to smaller

arrivals of the former mainly from the United States of America (—Rs. 7·70 lakhs) counterbalanced by larger arrivals of cigarettes (+Rs. 4·51 lakhs).

Imports of oils decreased by Rs. 19·92 lakhs to Rs. 173·28 lakhs due to smaller arrivals of fuel oils (—Rs. 10·42 lakhs) which may be attributed to the bunkering of Singapore mail boats at Singapore instead of at Madras. Kerosene oil and lubricating oils went down by Rs. 19·39 lakhs to Rs. 98·78 lakhs and Rs. 5·62 lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs respectively. The above decreases in oils were partly counterbalanced by fresh arrivals of petrol from the United States of America (—Rs. 16·20 lakhs).

Imports of dyeing and tanning substances fell by Rs. 5·11 lakhs to Rs. 55·92 lakhs due to smaller arrivals of wattle bark from Natal (—Rs. 6·60 lakhs) owing to the depression in the tanning industry in Madras.

Metals and ores declined by Rs. 21·05 lakhs to Rs. 298·52 lakhs due to smaller receipts of iron and steel (—Rs. 27·84 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger receipts of other metals (+ Rs. 5·87 lakhs). This decrease was most marked under sleepers and keys of iron or steel for railways (— Rs. 17·17 lakhs) and rails, chairs and fish-plates (—Rs. 18·65 lakhs) and was due to the more restricted programmes for re-railing by Railway Companies. As usual, the United Kingdom and Belgium were the chief competitors, but the former maintained its predominant position.

Imports of vehicles fell by Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 153·53 lakhs, fewer motor cars, motor cycles and commercial cars coming direct from the United States of America and Canada. The decrease in the imports from the United States of America may be attributable to the opening of an assembly plant at Bombay by the General Motors (India), Limited, which now supply the Madras dealers, while that from Canada was caused by the late arrival in the market of the new model Ford cars.

The above decreases in imports were partly met by increased imports as under:—

Coffee advanced by Rs. 2·28 lakhs to Rs. 20·84 lakhs, the suppliers being Ceylon, Java and the

Straits Settlements. The steady influx of foreign coffee was due to the growing local demand for cheap quality as the bulk of the superior quality produced in Southern India finds a more profitable market abroad and the balance is insufficient for local requirements.

Sugar advanced by Rs. 39·68 lakhs to Rs. 185·49 lakhs. Refined sugar contributed an increase of Rs. 36·80 lakhs and molasses one of Rs. 2·23 lakhs, the low price ruling for foreign sugar encouraging consumption in the Presidency. Java was the principal supplier as usual, followed by the United Kingdom ; the latter contributed as a special case 5,647 tons valued Rs. 11·34 lakhs, against 11 tons valued Rs. 0 06 lakh in the previous year to relieve congestion at refineries in the United Kingdom.

Raw hides and skins mainly from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements expanded by Rs. 5·92 lakhs to Rs. 17·94 lakhs and raw silk, almost wholly from China, by Rs. 4·17 lakhs to Rs. 47·29 lakhs.

Apparel expanded by Rs. 3·59 lakhs to Rs. 26·34 lakhs, the increase being mainly under gold and silver thread (Rs. 2·99 lakhs to Rs. 19·49 lakhs) of which France contributed 85 per cent and Ceylon 14 per cent. This increase was due to a general reduction in prices brought about by the fall in price of silver. The announcement of the Sarda Marriage Bill was a contributory factor as it stimulated the weaving of wedding garments for which gold and silver thread are extensively used.

Imports of drugs and medicines improved by Rs. 4·67 lakhs to Rs. 34·20 lakhs, chiefly due to larger arrivals of camphor (—Rs 16·63 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3·95 lakhs). Japan was the principal supplier of natural camphor (Rs 11·04 lakhs) and Germany of synthetic camphor (Rs. 3·03 lakhs).

Hardware increased by Rs. 2·55 lakhs to Rs. 69 lakhs, the chief suppliers being the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America. The increase was noticeable chiefly under builders' hardware, domestic hardware, machine tools and metal lamps while agricultural implements and enamelled ironware showed decreases.

Instruments and apparatus expanded by Rs. 3·85 lakhs to Rs. 39·47 lakhs because of larger arrivals of electrical instruments and apparatus which represented 61 per cent of the total trade in instruments and apparatus. As usual, the United Kingdom was the chief supplier, followed by Germany and the United States of America.

The increase by Rs. 7·26 lakhs to Rs. 242·85 lakhs in the imports of machinery and millwork was mainly noticeable under "prime-movers other than electrical" owing to the additional importation of locomotives (+ Rs. 10·86 lakhs) which should have been supplied during 1928-29. The other items which showed increases were textile machinery by Rs. 6·75 lakhs to Rs. 33·68 lakhs and other kinds of machinery by Rs. 7·15 lakhs to Rs. 43·19 lakhs. The above increases were counterbalanced by the reduced arrivals of electrical machinery which declined by Rs. 23·93 lakhs to Rs. 45·15 lakhs, fewer electrical schemes being under construction than in 1928-29. The shares of the principal countries of consignment of machinery and millwork were, the United Kingdom 77 per cent, the United States of America 8 per cent and Germany 7 per cent.

Imports of paper and pasteboard rose by Rs. 3·83 lakhs to Rs. 59·06 lakhs. Printing paper advanced by Rs. 4·15 lakhs to Rs. 22·20 lakhs, the chief sources of supply being the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Austria, Germany and Norway. The United Kingdom retained its lead in the imports of writing paper and envelopes which fell by Rs. 1·33 lakhs to Rs. 11·62 lakhs. The shares of the principal countries of consignment of paper and pasteboard were, the United Kingdom 46 per cent, Austria 12 per cent, Germany 11 per cent and Netherlands 8 per cent.

Rubber manufactures advanced by Rs. 10·99 lakhs to Rs. 61·66 lakhs, principally under pneumatic tyre covers through the growth of motor transport in the Presidency, the chief contributors being Canada with Rs. 20·31 lakhs, the United Kingdom with Rs. 12·80 lakhs, the United States

of America with Rs. 5·34 lakhs, and Germany with Rs. 7·09 lakhs. The increase from Germany was most marked as compared with Rs. 1·48 lakhs, in the previous year.

The aggregate value under the head "textiles" expanded from Rs. 535·39 lakhs to Rs. 622·09 lakhs, or an increase of Rs. 86·70 lakhs, of which cotton textiles represented 82 per cent against 81 per cent in the previous year. Cotton twist and yarn advanced by Rs. 9·55 lakhs to Rs. 159·13 lakhs. Imports under counts 1 to 30 were negligible and the noteworthy feature of the trade in grey cotton twist and yarn under counts 31 to 40 is that Japan was the principal supplier with Rs. 10·29 lakhs followed by China and the United Kingdom with Rs. 9·93 lakhs and Rs. 6·26 lakhs respectively, while the United Kingdom maintained its premier position in the trade of white and coloured cotton twist and yarn under the same counts with Rs. 18·02 lakhs and Rs. 7·59 lakhs respectively, the shares of Japan and China being negligible. The shares of the principal countries that contributed to the trade of twist and yarn were the United Kingdom with Rs. 122·92 lakhs, Japan with Rs. 17·57 lakhs, China with Rs. 10·67 lakhs, Switzerland and Italy with Rs. 2·63 lakhs each. Cotton piece-goods advanced by Rs. 64·98 lakhs to Rs. 338·51 lakhs, the principal suppliers being the United Kingdom with Rs. 299·06 lakhs followed by Japan with Rs. 29·74 lakhs.

Artificial silk advanced by Rs. 1·96 lakhs to Rs. 30·09 lakhs due to the growing demand for the manufacture of sarees for the middle and poorer classes. The shares of the chief countries of consignment were the United Kingdom 34 per cent, France 23 per cent, Italy 21 per cent, the Netherlands 9 per cent, Germany 5 per cent and Canada 4 per cent.

Manures advanced by Rs. 11·86 lakhs to Rs. 46·02 lakhs. The principal sub-heads and the chief countries of consignment that contributed to the increase were muriate of potash from Germany, nitrate of soda from Chile and sulphate of ammonia from the United Kingdom.

Jute manufactures mainly of second-hand gunnies from Ceylon increased by Rs. 2·75 lakhs to Rs. 15·58 lakhs and tea-chests by Rs. 3·95 lakhs to Rs. 15·96 lakhs. The chief contributors of tea-chests were the United Kingdom with Rs. 10·88 lakhs, Northern Russia with Rs. 2·05 lakhs, Germany with Rs. 1·30 lakhs and Finland with Rs. 1·12 lakhs.

Exports

The aggregate value of exports to foreign countries dropped by Rs. 157·23 lakhs to Rs. 4,472·27 lakhs or by 3 per cent. The decrease occurred mainly under coffee, fish, grain, pulse and flour, tobacco, raw hides and skins, oils, raw rubber, seeds, leather and oil-cakes, partly set off by larger shipments of spices, tea, raw cotton and cotton manufactures.

Exports of coffee fell by Rs. 23·90 lakhs to Rs. 141·87 lakhs which was mainly the previous year's crop. The harvest of last year's crop which is reported to be about double that of the previous year was not completed until May 1930. The chief consuming countries were the United Kingdom with Rs. 51·12 lakhs, France with Rs. 32·83 lakhs, Germany with Rs. 12·19 lakhs and Norway with Rs. 9·49 lakhs.

Shipments of fish chiefly to Ceylon fell by Rs. 4·61 lakhs to Rs. 47·88 lakhs, probably affected by the direct imports of the unsalted variety from Scotland at cheap rates.

Grain, pulse and flour fell by Rs. 15·10 lakhs to Rs. 192·18 lakhs, Ceylon being the chief consumer. The decrease mainly occurred in the shipments of rice and paddy, due partly to the increased cultivation in Ceylon and partly to her demands being met from Rangoon and Calcutta.

Tobacco fell by Rs. 4·97 lakhs to Rs. 59·06 lakhs, the chief consumers being the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

Raw hides and skins declined by Rs. 7·91 lakhs to Rs. 37·46 lakhs, mainly due to the reduced shipments of goat skins to the United Kingdom and to the United States of America.

Oils went down by Rs. 6·56 lakhs to Rs. 19·41 lakhs on account of reduced shipments of lemon grass oil from South Malabar by Rs. 5·73 lakhs and of sandalwood oil from Mysore Factory.

Exports of raw rubber decreased by Rs. 14·46 lakhs to Rs. 124·38 lakhs. The United Kingdom consumed 48 per cent, Ceylon 43 per cent and the United States of America 7 per cent.

Exports of seeds went down by Rs. 102·84 lakhs or by 6 per cent to Rs. 1,412 30 lakhs which covered 32 per cent of the value of the total export foreign trade. The decrease was mainly due to reduced shipments of groundnut seeds with Rs. 1,338·97 lakhs and castor seeds with Rs. 66·77 lakhs. Groundnut seeds represented 94 per cent of the trade in seeds and declined by Rs. 89·55 lakhs and castor seeds declined by Rs. 16·21 lakhs due to less cultivation. As usual, Germany was the largest purchaser of groundnuts followed by France and the Netherlands. The United States of America was the largest purchaser of castor seeds.

Shipments of leather declined by Rs. 120·55 lakhs to Rs. 693·31 lakhs, tanned hides by Rs. 86·57 lakhs to Rs. 298·90 lakhs and tanned skins by Rs. 31·69 lakhs to Rs. 390·54 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to reduced shipments of leather to the United Kingdom and the United States of America on account of a phenominal financial stringency in their money markets and of the protracted suspense of the latter's tariff bill. The failure of 2 or 3 of the premier German purchasers of hides and skins from London markets was also a contributory cause for the reduced shipments to the United Kingdom.

Shipments of oil-cakes fell by Rs. 16·78 lakhs to Rs. 35·81 lakhs, due to reduced shipments to Ceylon, Germany and Belgium.

The above decreases in exports were partly met by the following increased exports:—

Shipments of spices advanced by Rs. 25·93 lakhs to Rs. 112·28 lakhs, due to larger shipments of pepper to Italy, the United States of America and the United Kingdom by Rs. 19·31 lakhs to

Rs. 81·11 lakhs, chillies to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements by Rs. 2·54 lakhs to Rs. 15·79 lakhs and cardamoms to the United Kingdom, Germany and Sweden by Rs. 3·41 lakhs to Rs. 10·45 lakhs.

Exports of tea went up by Rs. 6·10 lakhs to Rs. 425·18 lakhs due to larger demands from the United Kingdom combined with the increased output of tea from new areas.

Shipments of raw cotton rose by Rs. 121·40 lakhs to Rs. 452·44 lakhs. Japan regained her position as the largest customer increasing her takings by 58 per cent to Rs. 118·41 lakhs followed by Belgium with Rs. 101·60 lakhs and the United Kingdom with Rs. 62·39 lakhs.

Exports of cotton manufactures advanced by Rs. 6·13 lakhs to Rs. 251·13 lakhs due to larger shipments of Madras handkerchiefs (Rs. 43·52 lakhs) against Rs. 28·25 lakhs in the previous year mostly to the United Kingdom whose receipts expanded by Rs. 13·90 lakhs to Rs. 40·41 lakhs. This increase was partly set off by smaller shipments of twist and yarn to China and Egypt and coloured cotton piece-goods to the Straits Settlements and Java.

Treasure

204. Imports of gold on private account dropped by Rs. 286·90 lakhs to Rs. 471·93 lakhs. Bullion accounted for Rs. 21·73 lakhs or 5 per cent and sovereigns and other gold coins for Rs. 450·20 lakhs or 95 per cent, the suppliers being Natal, Ceylon and Australia. Exports of gold were insignificant.

Imports of silver declined by Rs. 7·19 lakhs to Rs. 5·17 lakhs due to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom, Madras dealers having drawn their supplies from Bombay by rail instead of from the United Kingdom direct. Exports of silver amounted to Rs. 0·43 lakh.

Coasting trade

205. The aggregate value of the coasting trade advanced by Rs. 194·67 lakhs or by nearly 6 per cent to Rs. 3,471·53 lakhs. Imports of Indian produce declined by Rs. 13·87 lakhs to Rs. 1,816·15 lakhs while those of foreign merchandise advanced by Rs. 111·31 lakhs to Rs. 392·05 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce expanded by Rs. 102·63 lakhs to Rs. 1,237·07 lakhs while those of foreign

merchandise contracted by Rs. 5·40 lakhs to Rs. 26·26 lakhs.

Trade by countries

206. The foreign trade of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 7,188·79 lakhs, of which trade with the British Empire accounted for Rs. 3,751·05 lakhs or 52 per cent, with foreign countries in Europe Rs. 2,335·82 lakhs or 32 per cent, in Asia Rs. 634·63 lakhs or 9 per cent and in America Rs. 443·38 lakhs or 6 per cent.

Trade by ports

207. The total trade on private account of the port of Madras declined by Rs. 140·18 lakhs or by nearly 3 per cent to Rs. 5,061·90 lakhs. The foreign trade went down by Rs. 222·39 lakhs to Rs. 4,057·47 lakhs while the coasting trade expanded by Rs. 82·21 lakhs to Rs. 1,004·43 lakhs. The total trade of the subordinate ports amounted to Rs. 5,598·43 lakhs against Rs. 5,493·10 lakhs in the previous year. Tuticorin stands first, followed by Cochin and Calicut among the subordinate ports, their shares being 11 per cent, 10 per cent and 8 per cent respectively of the total trade of the Presidency. Among other ports which contributed more than one crore of rupees were Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Dhanushkodi, Negapatam and Cuddalore on the East Coast and Mangalore, Tellicherry, Badagara and Cannanore on the West Coast.

Shipping

208. The total number of vessels entered and cleared fell from 3,068 to 2,916 and their tonnage rose from 5·05 million tons to 5·11 million tons. The average tonnage per vessel increased from 1,647 tons to 1,751 tons. Excluding the ferry steamers plying between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar, the average tonnage of British vessels was 3,177 and foreign vessels, 4,140. British vessels accounted for 69 per cent of the whole tonnage and British Indian and Native craft 1 per cent and foreign vessels 30 per cent. Out of the vessels entered, 904 were British, 64 German, 29 French, 27 Dutch, 19 Italian, 17 Norwegian, 7 Japanese, 11 American, 6 Swedish, 1 Belgian, 2 Danish and 1 Jugoslavian.

PUBLIC WORKS

[Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1929-30]

Administration

209. The need for bringing all the Public Works Department divisions in the Gōdāvari delta under one Superintending Engineer and for affording relief to the Waltair Circle which was too heavy a charge, was accepted by the Government. It was also desirable that the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, should be enabled to pay closer attention to the maintenance of the existing roads and to the construction of new roads in the Agency. A new circle named the Dowlaishwaram Circle was therefore formed with effect from 1st April 1929.

Consequent on the formation of the Dowlaishwaram Circle, the Gōdāvari divisions of the Waltair Circle and the Gōdāvari Western division of the Bezwada Circle were attached to the new circle. The Parvatipur Agency subdivision of the Vizagapatam division was split up into two subdivisions (Gunupur and Rayaghada subdivisions). Taptapani Ghat Road subdivision of the Ganjām division was abolished from 30th June 1929 and new subdivisions (Girisola subdivision and Rushikulya Bridge subdivision), were formed with effect from 19th May 1929 and 16th November 1929 to look after the Girisola Project work and the construction of a bridge across the Rushikulya river respectively. Certain second-class roads transferred to the Public Works Department (Koraput division) from 1st April 1928 were taken back by the Revenue Department during the year. Malkanagiri subdivision was formed as a new subdivision in the Narsapatam division. In order to open up the Agency and develop it, all the first and second class roads in the Agency maintained by the Revenue Department were transferred to the Public Works Department and the construction of various offices, hospitals and residences for the staff was taken up by the department. For this purpose a new division called the Ganjām Agency division with three subdivisions was formed on 1st July 1929.

Two temporary subdivisions (Channels subdivision and Aqueduct subdivision) were formed in the Dowlaishwaram Circle in connexion with the Polavaram Island project in the Gōdāvari Central division. The latter was closed in September 1929.

A temporary division for the investigation and preparation of plans and estimates for the extension of irrigation in the Kistna delta was also formed with effect from 18th June 1929 and attached to the Bezwada Circle. The special subdivision for medical buildings at Guntūr was closed on 30th June 1929 and amalgamated with the Guntūr subdivision as there was not enough work for a subdivision. Two special subdivisions, one for the execution of the Bezwada drainage scheme and the other for special repairs to the Kistna anicut were formed with effect from September 1929 and 4th February 1930 respectively.

To afford relief to the Coimbatore and West Coast divisions, the Pollachi subdivision and Tirur subdivision were attached to the Coimbatore Water Works division with effect from 1st December 1929. A new subdivision called Malappuram subdivision was sanctioned for a period of three years for the construction of roads and camps for the Malabar Special Police. It was formed on 17th July 1929.

A special division for the investigation of irrigation schemes in the Trichinopoly district was sanctioned till the end of August 1930 and the special subdivision which had been sanctioned for the same purpose in the Trichinopoly division was attached to the above division in October 1929. The drainage subdivision of the old Madura Drainage division was closed on 1st December 1929, when the drainage works were handed over to the municipal council and a new subdivision named the Rāmnād subdivision was formed with effect from 1st December 1929. A special subdivision for the execution of the first stage of the Palni water-supply scheme was formed in June 1929. The designation of the Madura Drainage division was changed to "Madura Special" division consequent on the completion of the Madura Drainage scheme.

The temporary Special Investigation division, Salem, formed on 26th February 1929 and attached to the Tanjore Circle to investigate the feasibility of extending irrigation in Salem district was closed on 6th January 1930.

Chief Engineer's office (Buildings and Roads) Consulting Architect's section

210. This section was engaged in the normal work of preparing drawings and estimates for important buildings. Three hundred and eighty-two drawings were produced during the year including 25 drawings connected with various type-designs and preliminary plans and approximate estimates were furnished for various works amounting approximately to Rs. 75 lakhs. Sixteen schedules of quantities were prepared aggregating to an approximate value of Rs. 19 lakhs. Twelve half-inch detail drawings were drawn in connexion with the revised scheme of the University Library. Educational grant-in-aid cases were dealt with in the section amounting to Rs. 8·3 lakhs, on which a saving of Rs. 95,286 was effected. Among the important schemes dealt with in the section were the proposed sub-jail buildings, Madras, the proposed new hospital at Puttur maidan, Trichinopoly and the Tuberculosis Hospital at Aminjikarai, Madras.

Technical section

In the Technical section 353 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 380·6 lakhs were scrutinized during the year. Of these 169 estimates relate to buildings, 25 to water-supply schemes, 6 to drainage schemes, 39 to bridges and causeways, 34 to roads and 80 to miscellaneous works. Among the estimates scrutinized 65 were for over a lakh of rupees.

Electrical works

About 300 original works were under execution during the year. The total expenditure on original works during the year was Rs. 1,86,943 against Rs. 2,71,042 in the previous year. The total value of the Government electric installations in charge of the department was estimated at Rs. 30,70,205 and the amount spent on their maintenance was Rs. 2,62,057 against Rs. 2,53,188 in the previous year. The slight increase in the cost of maintenance is due to the renewal of a number of old installations.

CIVIL WORKS

211. The total expenditure on Civil Works for the year (works and repairs under all heads) including expenditure on deposit works but excluding irrigation works was Rs. 120·10 lakhs as compared with Rs. 108·18 lakhs in the previous year.

Buildings

The work of constructing a combined Court-House for the District Judge, Sub-Judge and District Munsif at Vizagapatam and a hostel with kitchen for 74 students of the Medical College, Vizagapatam was in progress during the year. The construction of a combined block of buildings for the Materia Medica and Pharmacology and Hygiene departments of the Medical College at Vizagapatam is likely to be finished before July 1931 and that of the Ophthalmic block in King George Hospital, Vizagapatam was completed except for the installation of sanitary fittings. The total expenditure up to the end of the year on the New Civil Hospital, Vizagapatam was Rs. 10,32,912 against an estimated amount of Rs. 10,97,268. The out-patients dispensary of the "Medical School and Hospital Buildings" at Guntūr was completed and handed over to the Medical Department. The construction of a ward of one hundred beds and an X-Ray block was in progress. The construction of the Collector's Office and combined Court-House for the District Judge, Sub-Judge and District Munsif at Ellore was in progress and the quarters for the Reserve Police at the same place were completed and handed over to the Police Department. The completion of a combined Court-house for the Sub-Judge and District Munsif at Bezwada was expected by the end of October 1930. The expenditure up to the end of the year on the new Court-house for the Court of Small Causes, Madras, was Rs. 4,09,082 against an estimated cost of Rs. 6,37,400. Brick work for all floors has been completed and windows are being fixed up. All works in connexion with the extensions and improvements to the Secretariat Buildings and Council Chamber have been completed except the pumping main and house. Quarters for 1 sub-inspector, 4 sergeants,

7 head-constables and 46 constables of G-1 police station and for 17 head-constables and 179 constables of A-1 and A-2 Armed Reserve are nearly completed. The Second Warden's quarters in connexion with the provision of hostel accommodation for the Rayapuram Medical School pupils have been completed except the water-supply arrangements. Land for constructing a building for the Government Institute of Commerce has been acquired. The work of constructing new buildings and a compound wall for the Public Works Workshops, Madras, the remodelling of the Penitentiary, Madras, and the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras were in progress. The outlay on the General Hospital to the end of the year was Rs. 3,72,250 against an estimated amount of Rs. 39,29,000. Good progress was made with the construction of the out-patient department and operation and surgical ward. The construction of temporary quarters for nine sisters in the combined administrative block for the General Hospital and Pathological Institute was completed. The construction of a new hostel for 120 students and Warden's quarters, and the extension of the laboratory of the Veterinary College at Madras were started late in the year. The Science block in Queen Mary's College for Women at Madras is practically completed. The construction of a new building for the office of the Director of Public Instruction and additions and improvements to the King Institute at Guindy were in progress. The original scheme of Leper Settlement at Tirumani has been completed and the construction of additional buildings and huts for burnt out cases is nearing completion. The construction of quarters for the Armed Reserve Police at St. Thomas' Mount is in good progress and will be completed soon. The new Court-House for the District Judge at Kurnool and the Tuberculosis Jail at Bellary were completed and handed over to the respective departments. The new District Court-House at Anantapur has been completed and is being handed over for occupation and all works connected with the extensions to the laboratory

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of the Ceded Districts College at Anantapur have been completed except certain minor items. The outlay on the Headquarters Hospital and Medical School at Coimbatore to the end of the year was Rs. 2,22,621 against an estimated amount of Rs. 5,77,800 and that on the Headquarters Hospital, Madura, was Rs. 27,627 against an estimated amount of Rs. 15,99,000. The construction of the new Head Post Office at Madura and of the combined Court-House for the District Munsif at Vayitri and Sub-Judge, Calicut was in progress. The Female Prison at Vellore was almost completed. The building with hostel and out-houses for the Government Training School for Masters at Cuddalore has been handed over to the Education Department.

Roads and bridges

Improvements to the Taptapani Ghat Road from miles 3/0 to 5/6 were completed with savings. The work of extending the Vizagapatam-Ananthagiri Ghat road and widening the Itikavalasa-Jeypore road were in progress but much progress could not be made owing to the scarcity of labour. The other road works in progress were the construction of a pakka metalled road from Lothugedda to Gangaraju Madgole and improvements to the road from Kodaikānal Road to Kuruvanuth. The work of forming a road from Kunnavaram to Ippur with a branch road from Bhimavaram to Jadiguppa will be completed in 1930–31.

The construction of a bridge across the Rushikulya river, a bridge across the Kolab river, and a bridge over the Cauvery at Sivasamudram were in progress during the year.

Water-supply and drainage schemes

Work was continued on the water-supply schemes of Ellore, Palacole, Proddatur, Coimbatore and Tuticorin during the year and water-supply schemes for the towns of Tiruvannamalai, Tiruppur, Palni and Cuddalore were also in progress. The Bellary and Anantapur water-supply schemes have been almost completed. Drainage works at Tiruvannamalai and Salem were in progress. Except for providing lock gates at Elephant Gate Bridge the works connected with the improvements to the Cooum river have been completed.

212. The value of work done in the Workshops of the Public Works Department at Madras, Dowlaishwaram and Bezwada was Rs. 7·09 lakhs against Rs. 6·68 lakhs in the previous year.

Work-shops

ELECTRICITY

Develop-ment

213. The eagerness to initiate electric supply undertakings is on the increase. The number of towns in the Presidency with electric supply has increased by 2, making a total of 18 in addition to several important private enterprises. The towns of Tanjore and Cocanada commenced regular supply of electricity during the year. The installation work at Hindupur, Kurnool, Bezwada and Karaikudi was nearing completion. The Hydro-electric Development Department have put in service a small 750 k.w. hydro-electric station at Glen Morgan as a preliminary to the main Pykara scheme. Besides supplying energy for the construction requirements at Pykara, it has been supplying since November 1929 energy in bulk to the Ootacamund municipality as well as to certain neighbouring tea and coffee estates. The Ootacamund municipality has retained the connexion from the Kateri power-house as a standby in emergencies and has agreed to supply energy in bulk to the Coonoor municipality. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation have increased the capacity of their generating plant to 21,500 k.w. and have entered into an agreement to supply the neighbouring union of Sembiam with energy in bulk with the union as a distributing licensee. The supply to Tirupati and Tirumalai temples was inaugurated in August 1929. At night the seven miles long path between the foot of the Tirumalai and Tirumalai temple completely lit up by electricity is a fine sight.

Government have ordered that all local bodies carrying out electrical schemes with a loan from Government should get all tenders scrutinized by the Electrical Inspector to Government and that only tenders certified by the Electrical Inspector as being in order should be considered. It was

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further directed that all works involving an expenditure of over Rs. 10,000 should be approved by the Electrical Inspector. These restrictions have done much to establish the confidence of tenderers in the matter of selection of tenders. The increase in the scale of fees to be charged to local bodies for the preparation of schemes by the Electrical Inspector tended to encourage private enterprise and the number of schemes prepared by private engineers has increased. Technical advice in connexion with the installation of electric supply schemes was given by the Electrical Inspector to four municipal councils and one union board.

Licences

New licences for the supply of electrical energy were given to Tanjore and Coonoor municipalities. Eight company applications and three municipal applications for licences and six proposals by prospective licensees were under the consideration of Government. It has been the general policy to give licences for as wide an area as possible in view of future transfer to hydro-electric supply. One of the applications for a licence was for an area covering the towns of Vizagapatam, Vizianagram and Bimlipatam. It is also proposed to have one central power station for the towns of Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Tuticorin.

Accidents

There were 20 accidents reported during the year, of which 7 were fatal and 7 serious.

Boilers'

214. The number of boilers inspected during the year was 1,980 against 1,888 in the previous year. One thousand four hundred and twenty-two certificates were issued against 1,592 in 1928–29. In addition 77 cursory inspections were made. One hundred and thirty-eight boilers were registered during the year. Thirteen boilers were transferred to this Presidency from other provinces. Renewal of certificates for 23 boilers was refused and the certificates granted for 16 boilers were either

revoked or withdrawn. In addition to the boilers examined under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, 10 boilers in floating vessels belonging to the Port Department and 12 boilers in floating vessels on inland water-ways were inspected.

Accidents

There were eleven accidents to boilers during the year. One resulted in the death of two operatives and the others were minor accidents.

Finance

The net receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 80,904 and the expenditure to Rs. 76,136 as compared with Rs. 84,954 and Rs. 75,689 respectively in the previous year.

CANALS

215. Navigation was carried on as usual on the Dummagudem, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranniyam canals. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4·23 lakhs, as in the previous year.

IRRIGATION

Gross expenditure and revenue

216. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works (including capital expenditure on new works) fell from Rs. 233·58 lakhs to Rs. 217·09 lakhs while the revenue derived therefrom rose from Rs. 297·20 lakhs to Rs. 302·53 lakhs.

The area charged as irrigated was 7,380,867 acres or 118,771 acres more than the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 7·70 per cent as compared with 7·94 per cent in the previous year and 8·79 per cent 25 years ago in 1904–05.

Irrigation works

217. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are divided into (*a*) irrigation works and (*b*) navigation, embankment and drainage works, each class being subdivided into "productive" and "unproductive." The classification of a work as productive or unproductive is based upon the financial results of three consecutive years.

The capital outlay on irrigation works—productive (direct and indirect) fell from Rs. 119·58 lakhs to Rs. 102·89 lakhs and was expended chiefly on the Gōdāvari, the Kistna, and the Cauvery delta systems, and the Cauvery (Mettur) and the Polavaram Island projects. In the Gōdāvari delta the improvements to the upper portion of the Yenamadurru drain were in progress and those to the Vizeswaram head sluice were commenced. In the Polavaram Island project the construction of girder bridges and pipe sluices and improvements to locks, weirs and ramps, were almost completed and the aqueduct at Annampalle was completed and opened for irrigation. In the Kistna delta the diversion of the Nallamada drain was continued. In the Cauvery delta the improvements to the Ayyavayyanar, the Tirunagari channel and the drainage of the lands in the middle section of the Tirutturaippundi taluk were in progress. In the Cauvery (Mettur) project the drill sharpening sheds at the right and left banks and the permanent surki shed near Smith's knoll were completed. The erection of one of the concrete towers (the "Red" Tower), the northern battery of rock crushers on the left bank and a chuting tower in the Test-house yard were also completed. Two electrically driven compressors were installed in the Power-house. The collection of materials required for dam construction, the work on the main dam, the coffer dam, the Ellis Saddle cutting, the surplus bridge on the Ellis Saddle, the head regulator on the Grand Anicut Canal, and the excavation of the Grand Anicut Canal made good progress. Among the more important accessions to the special machinery for the project during the year were three sets of rock crushers, two machine saws, two heavy duty electric drills, and an electric spot welder.

Productive works—Capital outlay

The total area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 3,375,353 acres and 521,039 acres respectively against 3,311,010 acres and 484,962 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 195·35 lakhs and Rs. 55·42 lakhs respectively against Rs. 189·39 lakhs and Rs. 57·29

lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 89·67 lakhs, against Rs. 84·29 lakhs in the previous year, representing a return of 7·70 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 11·65 crores against 7·94 per cent in 1928–29. After deducting interest charges, the profit for the year was Rs. 45·73 lakhs as compared with Rs. 59·86 lakhs in the previous year. The accumulated profits up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 27·64 crores. When compared with the previous year, the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 5·96 lakhs. The increase was appreciable in the case of the Kistna and Cauvery delta systems and the Polavaram Island project. There were extensions of cultivation under both first and second crop in the Kistna and the Cauvery delta systems. The Polavaram Island project and the Kattalai South Bank canal, which came into operation during the year, also contributed towards the increase.

Unproductive works—Capital outlay

The capital outlay on irrigation works—unproductive (direct and indirect) was Rs. 1·70 lakhs, incurred chiefly in connexion with the Rushikulya system and the Basavannah channel. The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 258,262 and 18,450 acres respectively, against 243,535 and 16,842 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 9·99 lakhs and Rs. 4·61 lakhs respectively against Rs. 9·53 lakhs and Rs. 4·58 lakhs in the previous year. Of the net revenue of Rs. 5·38 lakhs, the portion due to improvements was Rs. 3·71 lakhs. After deducting interest charges the deficit for the year was Rs. 9·66 lakhs.

Remissions

The remissions granted under "productive" and "unproductive" works amounted to Rs. 1,88,361 and Rs. 10,552 respectively against Rs. 1,37,895 and Rs. 17,583 in the previous year. The areas affected were mainly the Gōdavāri and the Cauvery Delta systems, the Palar and the Poiney Anicut systems and the Cumbum tank.

Navigation works (unproductive)

218. There were three works in this class—the Ganjām-Gopalpur canal, the Buckingham canal, and the Vedaranniyam canal. The gross receipts

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and charges amounted to Rs. 95,288 and Rs. 3,35,978 respectively against Rs. 88,277 and Rs. 3,63,516 in the previous year. There was thus a loss of Rs. 2,40,690 to Government on the working of the canals against Rs. 2,75,239 in 1928–29.

Irrigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept

219. The outlay on this class of works, including that incurred by officers of and accounted for by the Civil Department, was Rs. 37·20 lakhs against Rs. 34·73 lakhs in the previous year.

The area charged as irrigated rose from 3,205,747 acres to 3,207,763 acres.

The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department was Rs. 95·39 lakhs against Rs. 96·45 lakhs in the previous year.

Tank Restoration Scheme

The total area coming within the scope of the Tank Restoration Scheme investigation was 102,500 square miles. During the year 768 square miles were investigated bringing the total to 87,630 square miles. Investigation was started in an area of 594 square miles during the year. Works were completed for 83,137 square miles of the area investigated. Estimates valued at Rs. 5·86 lakhs were sanctioned for Government works. The total amount sanctioned under this head from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year was Rs. 185·49 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was 2·13 lakhs or Rs. 2·73 lakhs including percentage charges.

Navigation, embankment and drainage works

220. The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept fell from Rs. 15·35 lakhs to Rs. 15·14 lakhs and the revenue from Rs. 0·95 lakh to Rs. 0·85 lakh.

Investigation of projects

221. As a result of the recommendation made by the Ganjām District Irrigation Projects Committee, revision of the estimate for the Jogudi reservoir project was ordered.

The investigation of the Sitapallivagu reservoir project above Ramanayyapeta in the Rampa Agency was completed and borings were taken to ascertain the approximate cost of the scheme.

As the installation of the six feets hutters on the Kistna anicut at Bezwada considerably

improved the conditions of the Kistna delta, detailed investigation and preparation of plans and estimates were in progress for the extension of " short crop " irrigation in the Kistna delta and for the extension of the East Bank Canal to the Divi Island. As regards the Gundlakamma project in Guntūr, gaugings are to be taken for a period of five years for observing the discharges of the river. Gaugings were also taken in connexion with the Mellavagu and Kandaleru schemes.

A preliminary report on the modified Tungabhadra project was prepared. Plans and estimates for the Pennar-Kumudavathi project were under scrutiny in the Division office, and as regards the Kannapalli project the question of water-supply was being examined. The investigation of the Belahal-Bhimanakarai tank project was completed and plans and estimates were under preparation. The Nadimamidi scheme for the construction of a reservoir across the Kutala vanka and the Pullampet project in the Cuddapah district were abandoned as the surplus available for storage was insufficient.

To improve the drainage of the Shiyali taluk, estimates for improvements to the Nallur and Kittianai Uppanar and for the formation of the Coleroon diversion bank in the limits of Kattur and Mahendrapalli villages were under preparation. An estimate for diverting the upland drainage of the Vennar basin into the Cauvery above the Cauvery-Vennar regulators was sanctioned. In connexion with the Kattalai scheme orders were issued towards the end of the year for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for a high level channel to irrigate 19,000 acres and for constructing a bed regulator across the Cauvery at Kattalai.

No floods of importance occurred during the year. Floods

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

222. Hydro-electric power generated from a plant owned and constructed by the State was distributed and sold to the public during the year for General

the first time in this Presidency. The Glen Morgan scheme which was chiefly designed for supplying power for the construction of the Pykara project was completed and is operating satisfactorily. Apart from this the year was principally spent in organization and surveys and other work preliminary to the construction of the Pykara project.

Glen Morgan scheme

The power-house machinery and equipment, the penstocks and the transmission lines were erected during the year and power was given to Ootacamund on 12th November 1929. The municipality of Coonoor completed the erection of their distribution system in February 1930 and received energy through Ootacamund. A few tea estates near-by were also supplied with electricity. The Glen Morgan dam, which is a permanent work forming part of the main Pykara project, was almost finished at the end of the year and was completed in May 1930. The total expenditure on the scheme to the end of the year was Rs. 8·12 lakhs. The work will be completed well within the estimated figure of Rs. 12·38 lakhs.

Pykara project

The Railway Board were unwilling to sanction the electrification of certain South Indian Railway main lines and it was therefore decided to carry out the project in stages beginning with a small installation sufficient only for the immediate demand, but admitting of easy expansion later. A scheme to develop a maximum of 21,000 h.p. for supply to the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts at an estimated net expenditure of Rs. 126·40 lakhs was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in September 1929. The most important work at present is the construction of camps and quarters, the purchase of construction plant and the checking of the final specifications for machinery and equipment. The survey of the main transmission lines between Pykara and Coimbatore and also of the sections Coimbatore-Tiruppur-Erode and Coimbatore-Pollachi have been completed. Negotiations with different interests are being conducted for the distribution and sale of power in the Coimbatore, Pollachi, Mēttupālaiyam, Anamalai, Tiruppur, Erode and Salem areas. A sum of Rs. 5·42 lakhs was voted by the Legislative Council for expendi-

ture in 1929–30, but the actual sum spent was Rs. 3·94 lakhs as the staff was not sanctioned until December 1929 and as certain construction plant was not paid for within the year. It is expected that the scheme will be completed and ready for service by December 1932.

Erode-Salem scheme

The towns of Erode and Salem were contemplating the installation of electric supply systems with generating units operated by oil engines. As the Mettur dam works were nearby, it was thought possible to supply power from these works and transmit to the towns in question. A contract was entered into with the Mysore State Electrical Department for supply up to 500 k.w. The demand for the supply is encouraging and it is necessary to construct the Tiruppur-Erode transmission line and install an extra transformer in Coimbatore one year earlier than was contemplated in the Pykara construction programme in order that power from Pykara may be available earlier. The scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 5·5 lakhs in April 1930 and it is anticipated that it will come into operation about April 1931.

Other investigations

A report was prepared and submitted to Government for the development of electricity from the Periyar irrigation reservoir supplying power to the extent of 15,000 k.w. at a cost of Rs. 170 lakhs. A ready market is expected in the districts of Trichinopoly, Madura and Rāmnād and it is proposed to construct a tie-line connecting this system with that of the Pykara Project at a later date. In connexion with the Pāpānasam Project in the Tinnevelly district, negotiations with private interests were continued during the year. In spite of the unhealthy locality the investigations on the Kolab Project were undertaken during the year and completed in April 1930. Flow particulars for the Chettipet, Gostanadi and Parimulla weirs on the Gōdāvari Canal System were calculated. Hydro-metric survey was carried out in fourteen catchments and data on the rainfall and run-off conditions were gathered. Surveys of the probable demand for electric power were conducted in eight areas.

Expenditure

223. The expenditure incurred by the department, excluding the Pykara Project and the Glen Morgan Scheme, was Rs. 2,32,800.

TRAMWAYS

224. The length of line operated by the Madras Electric Tramways was 16 miles and 164 yards. An additional 6 furlongs and 117 yards were converted into double track, bringing the total length under double track, to 7 miles 4 furlongs and 44 yards. The overhead trolley system, suspended throughout by side or centre poles, is used and current is obtained from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. One new corridor type bogie car was constructed during the year and the daily average number of cars in use was 82 as compared with 78 in the previous year. The trams ran 2,489,557 miles and carried 19,458,930 passengers as compared with 2,466,720 miles and 19,568,936 passengers in the previous year.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

[Statistical Abstract for British India—Finance]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

(a) GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue and expenditure

225. The following statements give the figures for each of the past two years of Central and Provincial revenue and expenditure, as well as the Capital expenditure on State Railways, Irrigation works and Civil works not charged to Revenue, but excluding expenditure on such heads as Army, and Posts and Telegraphs:—

A.—Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	Rs.
I. Customs	4,68,56,924	5,04,91,040	...	...
II. Taxes on Income	1,30,92,966	1,34,02,489	5,48,330	7,26,627
III. Salt	1,47,54,882	1,47,44,661	...	...
V. Land Revenue	...	...	7,54,41,254	7,52,76,267
VI. Excise	...	...	5,58,76,226	5,92,26,095
VII. Stamps—				
A. Non-Judicial	...	...	1,05,84,749	1,05,71,257
B. Judicial	...	...	1,45,31,773	1,45,20,755
VIII. Forest	...	...	61,55,728	63,56,299
IX. Registration	...	...	34,12,183	35,57,508
X. Tributes from Indian States	9,96,519	9,96,519	...	...
XI. State Railways—				
Gross receipts	14,88,00,385	15,38,49,942	...	...
Deduct—Working expenses	−8,67,04,418	−9,77,09,396	...	...
Net receipts	6,20,95,967	5,61,40,546	...	...
XII. Subsidized Companies ...	1,43,988	2,58,501	...	...

A.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts*—cont.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XIII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept	...	...	(—) *48,74,416*	(—) *45,98,507*
XIV. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept ...	...	...	2,62,845	2,94,076
XVI. Interest	5,96,252	5,60,396	34,27,635	40,88,160
XVII. Administration of Justice.	...	...	13,47,060	16,47,286
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlements	...	...	9,33,598	10,61,455
XIX. Police	...	...	11,39,982	11,91,857
XX. Ports and Pilotage ...	27	1,209	634	1,306
XX(1). Lighthouses and Lightships	...	2,40,210	...	...
XXI. Education	...	...	6,83,097	7,86,769
XXII. Medical	...	...	8,09,653	8,52,400
XXIII. Public Health	574	1,232	1,43,258	2,59,638
XXIV. Agriculture	...	...	3,40,736	3,14,340
XXV. Industries	...	...	8,98,329	7,86,125
XXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	2,07,445	2,80,215	5,65,455	6,00,675
XXVII. Currency	26,190	31,965	...	...
XXX. Civil Works	22,555	28,082	13,06,344	11,51,701
XXXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,14,229	1,06,042	3,88,626	4,36,286
XXXIV. Stationery and Printing ...	4,796	4,000	2,88,211	2,95,255
XXXV. Miscellaneous	57,539	67,886	10,99,258	14,83,624
Total, A ...	13,89,75,853	13,73,55,593	17,53,10,548	18,08,87,254
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	...	...	...	...
Total including A ...	13,89,75,853	13,73,55,593	17,53,10,548	18,08,87,254
Miscellaneous Government Account	...	...	140	...
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	45,66,299	39,50,176
Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	2,15,947	1,49,398
Suspense Accounts ...	1,61,994	1,78,008	38,26,927	82,98,956
Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	4,51,250	4,91,230
Loans and advances by Provincial Government	...	...	36,87,627	50,36,278
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund—Government of India ...	...	...	1,37,85,000	96,00,000
Grand total ...	13,91,37	13,75,33,601	20,18,43,738	20,84,13,292

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges.*

Heads of account.	Central		Provincial.					
			1928-29.			1929-30.		
	1928-29.	1929-30.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Customs	26,21,396	24,99,329	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Taxes on Income	8,32,048	8,78,739	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salt	18,74,798	20,10,833	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Land Revenue	...	...	30,73,167	55,374	31,28,541	28,39,337	40,840	28,80,177
6. Excise	...	...	43,67,406	25,901	43,93,307	45,19,265	66,504	45,85,769
7. Stamps	...	...	6,71,066	...	6,71,066	7,67,289	1,744	7,69,033
8. Forest	...	...	41,89,659	1,74,988	43,64,647	42,96,921	1,96,293	44,93,214
8-A. Forest Capital outlay charge to Revenue	...	...	4,77,480	...	4,77,480	4,30,699	...	4,30,699
9. Registration	...	...	27,03,386	...	27,03,386	29,08,058	...	29,08,058
10. State Railways	39,47,522	39,21,536	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Subsidized Companies	(−) *5,39,377*	1,122	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	67,730	3,05,151	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept ...	...	...	53,98,330	...	53,98,330	60,26,845	...	60,26,845
15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	...	74,985	50,09,946	2,981	50,12,927	52,39,091	18,813	52,57,904

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges*—cont.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1928-29.			1929-30.		
	1928-29.	1929-30.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15. (1) Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	...	...	1,53,112	...	1,53,112	11,05,381	...	11,05,381
19. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,08,80,962	1,23,25,591	12,34,481	...	12,34,481	(−) *23,167*	...	(−) *23,167*
20. Interest on other obligations ...	38,59,675	45,75,742	5,698	...	5,698	5,982	...	5,982
21. Reduction or Avoidance of debt.	...	...	45,66,299	...	45,66,299	39,50,176	...	39,50,176
22. General administration	38,125	38,125	2,38,04,708	6,68,414	2,44,73,122	2,43,95,617	6,74,784	2,50,70,401
23. Audit	7,47,952	8,08,062	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Administration of Justice ...	...	...	94,63,005	2,54,065	97,17,070	95,75,211	2,34,594	98,09,805
25. Jails and Convict Settlements ...	...	...	30,16,391	58,185	30,74,576	30,60,538	61,981	31,22,519
26. Police	...	...	1,92,06,578	3,89,089	1,95,95,667	1,98,36,227	3,83,998	2,02,20,225
27. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	29,547	...	29,547	30,341	...	30,341
27 (1). Lighthouses and Lightships.	...	58,630	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Ecclesiastical	2,14,042	2,11,780	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Political	2,14,531	2,96,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Scientific Departments	...	...	3,16,229	10,794	3,27,023	3,15,651	13,830	3,29,481

31. Education	...	...	2,61,24,406	1,59,613	2,62,84,019	2,62,00,364	2,26,009	2,64,26,373
32. Medical	...	...	82,21,811	4,73,342	86,95,153	88,12,629	5,05,977	93,18,606
33. Public Health	24,946	24,205	26,23,595	77,864	27,01,459	30,14,616	96,884	31,11,500
34. Agriculture	...	...	37,56,638	1,00,997	38,57,635	41,43,249	91,298	42,34,547
35. Industries	...	...	19,09,044	2,99,997	22,09,041	25,65,802	1,48,140	27,13,942
37. Miscellaneous Departments ...	72,080	73,204	23,79,463	20,010	23,99,473	26,11,280	24,996	26,36,276
38. Currency	3,10,650	3,20,958	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Civil Works	1,23,699	1,32,110	1,58,72,783	3,40,787	1,62,13,570	1,81,53,868	3,99,902	1,85,53,770
41-C. Interest on Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes ...	...	...	...	...	...	53,714	...	53,714
43. Famine	...	...	3,00,000	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	...	3,00,000
44. Territorial and Political Pensions	2,39,118	5,45,324	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	5,20,101	6,20,915	50,53,205	11,50,685	62,03,890	51,79,330	12,93,789	64,73,119
45-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary Revenues	...	...	6,78,022	...	6,78,022	8,52,247	...	8,52,247
46. Stationery and Printing	23,167	15,644	17,69,033	2,48,884	20,17,917	19,32,702	3,69,888	23,02,590
47. Miscellaneous	2,557	23,735	5,09,633	320	5,09,953	4,42,822	147	4,42,969
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	2,60,75,722	2,97,62,196	15,68,84,171	45,12,290	16,13,96,461	16,35,42,035	48,50,411	16,83,92,496
52-A. Capital outlay on Forests ...	...	...	(–) *59,934*	...	(–) *59,934*	(–) *1,60,895*	...	(–) *1,60,895*
53. Construction of State Railways ..	4,49,74,549	3,80,56,879	...	...	...	...	...	...
55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	...	...	86,38,929	31,17,127	1,17,56,056	86,82,592	4,71,754	91,54,346

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges*—cont.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1928-29.			1929-30.		
	1928-29.	1929-30.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
56-C. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	...	...	2,21,862	...	2,21,862	2,17,303	...	2,17,303
58. Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	...	...	2,55,057	1,10,763	3,65,820	7,31,592	1,70,267	9,01,859
60. Civil Works	...	...	1,45,241	...	1,45,241	75,378	...	75,378
60-B. Payments of Commuted Value of pensions	...	...	(−)*1,21,718*	...	(−)*1,21,718*	(−)*1,28,168*	...	(−)*1,28,168*
Total Capital Outlay ...	4,49,74,549	3,80,56,879	90,80,137	32,27,890	1,23,08,027	94,17,862	6,42,021	1,00,59,883
Famine Relief Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depreciation Funds	...	...	40,949	...	40,949	99,319	...	99,319
Suspense Accounts	1,57,300	1,90,684	37,04,871	...	37,04,871	81,45,997	...	81,45,997
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	...	...	60,73,218	...	60,73,218	60,75,457	...	60,75,457
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India ...	...	...	45,66,299	...	45,66,299	2,51,60,412	...	2,51,60,412
Grand total (Disbursements) ...	7,12,07,571	6,80,09,759	18,03,49,645	77,40,180	18,80,89,825	21,24,41,132	54,92,432	21,79,33,564

226. The amount of cash balance in the Government treasuries (excluding that held by the Imperial Bank of India) was Rs. 73 lakhs both at the beginning and at the close of the year 1929-30. Cash balance

(*b*) CENTRAL REVENUE AND FINANCE

227. The receipts on account of Central revenue in 1929-30 were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 16·20 lakhs. This was mainly the result of a decrease under "State Railways" (Rs. 59·55 lakhs), partly offset by an increase under "Customs" (Rs. 36·35 lakhs), and "Taxes on income" (Rs. 3·09 lakhs). A sum of Rs. 2·40 lakhs was realized under "Lighthouses and Lightships" for the first time in 1929-30, due to the taking over by the Government of India of the administration of general lighthouses, the transactions relating to which were previously included under "Local Funds." General

The Central expenditure charged to Revenue in 1929-30 exceeded that in 1928-29 by Rs. 36·86 lakhs. Increased expenditure occurred under "Subsidised Companies" (Rs. 5·40 lakhs), "Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" (Rs. 2·37 lakhs), "Interest on ordinary debt" (Rs. 14·45 lakhs), "Interest on other obligations" (Rs. 7·16 lakhs), "Territorial and Political Pensions" (Rs. 3·06 lakhs).

228. There was a decrease of Rs. 59·55 lakhs in 1929-30 in the net receipts from "State Railways" as compared with the previous year. This is accounted for by an increase (Rs. 110·05 lakhs) in the working expenses of both the S.I. Railway and the M. & S.M. Railway which was more than the improvement (Rs. 50·50 lakhs) in the gross receipts, chiefly of the S.I. Railway. Net receipts from State railways

229. The decrease of Rs. 69·18 lakhs in the Capital outlay on State Railways was due to shorter expenditure generally on several of the South Indian Railway lines under construction. Capital outlay on State Railways

230. The increase of expenditure under "Territorial and Political Pensions" was due to the acceptance by the Government of India of debit to Central revenues with effect from 1929-30 of the Territorial and political pensions

malikhana allowances paid to certain ex-Rajas and Chiefs in Malabar and Travancore which were previously debited to Provincial revenues.

Loans and advances by the Central Government

231. The opening balance under "Loans and Advances by the Central Government" on the 1st April 1929 was Rs. 129·75 lakhs. No advances were made during the year. The repayments during the year amounted to Rs. 4·91 lakhs, the items being Rs. 1·27 lakhs by the Madras Corporation, Rs. 3·05 lakhs by the Madras Port Trust and Rs. ·59 lakh by the Tanjore District Board Railway. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 124·84 lakhs.

(c) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN CENTRAL

Provincial balance

232. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 632·26 lakhs on 1st April 1929 and closed with a balance of Rs. 537·06 lakhs on 31st March 1930. These figures include the balance in the Famine Relief Fund which stood at Rs. 41·95 lakhs on the 1st April 1929 and Rs. 46·86 lakhs at the close of the year.

Provincial revenue and expenditure

233. The Provincial revenues in 1929–30 were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 55·76 lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under "Excise" (Rs. 33·50 lakhs), and "Interest" (Rs. 6·60 lakhs). Smaller increases occurred under "Forest" (Rs 2·00 lakhs), "Irrigation" (Rs. 2·75 lakhs), "Administration of Justice" (Rs. 3 lakhs) and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 3·85 lakhs). On the other hand, there was a slight fall under "Land Revenue" (—Rs. 1·65 lakhs).

The Provincial expenditure charged to Revenue in 1929–30 exceeded that in 1928–29 by Rs. 69·96 lakhs. The bulk of the increase occurred under "Civil Works" (Rs. 23·40 lakhs), "Construction of irrigation, etc., works" (Rs. 9·52 lakhs), "Police" (Rs. 6·24 lakhs), and "Medical" (Rs. 6·24 lakhs). Increases occurred also under "General Administration" (Rs. 5·97 lakhs), "Public Health" (Rs. 4·10 lakhs) "Agriculture" (Rs. 3·77 lakhs), "Industries" (Rs. 5·05 lakhs), "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" (including "Commuted value of pensions financed from ordinary

revenues") (Rs. 4·43 lakhs) and "Stationery and Printing" (Rs. 2·85 lakhs).

The heads "Interest on Ordinary Debt" (including interest on works) and "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" however showed decreases of Rs. 6·28 lakhs and Rs. 6·16 lakhs respectively.

Provincial Revenues

234. Under rule 15 of the Devolution Rules, the Provincial share of the Income tax receipts adjusted in 1929–30 amounted to Rs. 7·27 lakhs against Rs. 5·48 lakhs in 1928–29.

Taxes on income

Land-revenue receipts

The receipts under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 752·76 lakhs) were slightly less than in the previous year (Rs. 754·41 lakhs). This was due partly to smaller recoveries on account of survey and settlement charges and partly to recoveries on account of leave and pensionary contribution being credited to a different head ("Receipts in aid of Superannuation") during the year.

Excise

The revenue from "Excise" rose from Rs. 558·76 lakhs in 1928–29 to Rs. 592·26 lakhs in 1929–30. The increase of Rs. 33·50 lakhs was mainly under licence fees which is attributed to favourable prospects at the time of sales which materialised during the year.

(For further information about Excise revenue see under "Opium, Excise and Stamps.")

Stamps

"Stamps" receipts were practically the same as in the previous year.

Forest

Forest revenue showed an improvement of Rs. 2 lakhs as compared with the previous year, due to increased receipts under "Sandalwood" and "produce removed by consumers and purchasers," partly counterbalanced by smaller profits from "Government commercial undertakings."

Registration

The revenue under "Registration" (Rs. 35·58 lakhs) was slightly better than in the previous year (Rs. 34·12 lakhs).

Irrigation

The increase of Rs. 2·75 lakhs under "Irrigation" was caused by a decrease in working expenses (mainly under maintenance and repairs) which are shown as deduction from receipts.

Interest

The increased receipts of Rs. 6·60 lakhs were due chiefly to the interest on Provincial

balances deposited with the Government of India and to the interest realized from loans and advances sanctioned by the Provincial Government.

Administration of justice

The increase of Rs. 3 lakhs under "Administration of Justice" is only nominal, as it represents the magisterial fines levied under certain enactments which have to be paid to the local and other bodies concerned. In previous years, these fines were placed in "Criminal Court Deposits" and paid to the local bodies concerned in the next financial year. With effect from 1929-30, these receipts are being credited to Government under this head, and the payments debited to the expenditure head "24. Administration of Justice."

Miscellaneous

The increase (Rs. 3·85 lakhs) represents mainly a special recovery towards leave salary (in respect of leave earned prior to 1st January 1922) of officers of the Madras Government lent to the Government of India.

Provincial expenditure

Land revenue

235. There was a short expenditure of Rs. 2·49 lakhs under "Land Revenue" in 1929-30 as compared with the previous year. This was mainly due to the debit to Central revenues from 1929-30 of the expenditure on malikhana allowances paid to certain ex-rajas and chiefs in Malabar and Travancore.

Construction of irrigation, etc., works

The increase of Rs. 9·52 lakhs mainly represents the capital expenditure on unremunerative works connected with productive irrigation systems which are met from current revenues from 1929-30.

Interest on ordinary debt and interest on works for which capital accounts are kept

The total decrease of Rs. 6·28 lakhs mainly occurred in respect of the interest on loans taken from the Provincial Loans Fund due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 212·10 lakhs representing the outstanding balance of the loans taken in 1926-27 to 1928-29 for purposes other than the Cauvery-Mettur Project and Hydro-electric schemes was repaid from Provincial balances on 1st April 1929.

Reduction or avoidance of debt

The short expenditure of Rs. 6·16 lakhs under this head was also the result of the special repayment of previous loans mentioned in the above paragraph.

The rise in expenditure of Rs. 5·97 lakhs mostly occurred under "District Administration charges."

General administration

The increase of Rs. 6·24 lakhs was mainly under "District Police—Pay of Establishments, Travelling Allowances, Petty Construction and Repairs, Clothing and Equipment and Supplies and Services—Miscellaneous."

Police

Medical

As compared with the actual expenditure of 1928–29, the expenditure under "Medical" in 1929–30 showed an increase of Rs. 6·24 lakhs which was mainly due to the provincialisation of certain municipal hospitals, to the increase of subsidy payable to medical practitioners and midwives attached to rural dispensaries and to the employment of additional staff and purchase of equipment for Government hospitals.

Public health

The major portion of the increase of Rs. 4·10 lakhs represents the expenditure on propaganda against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicant drugs.

Agriculture

The increased expenditure of Rs. 3·77 lakhs was due to the general expansion of the Agricultural and Co-operative departments.

Industries

This head showed a rise in expenditure of Rs. 5·05 lakhs as compared with the previous year. This was due to the grant to the School for the Blind (Rs. 2 lakhs), the opening of new industrial schools at Mangalore, Bellary and Calicut, and the writing off of the irrecoverable loan given to the Carnatic Paper Mills (Rs. 3·87 lakhs).

Civil works

The increase of Rs. 23·40 lakhs under this head occurred chiefly under "Grants to local bodies for the maintenance of roads" and under "Original works—Buildings (new works)."

Stationery and printing

The small increase of Rs. 2·85 lakhs was due to payment in 1929–30 for part of the stationery stores ordered in 1928–29, and to increased demand resulting from the expansion of work and creation of new offices.

Capital outlay on construction of irrigation, etc., works

236. The expenditure in 1929–30 (Rs. 91·54 lakhs) was less than that in 1928–29 (Rs. 117·56 lakhs) by Rs. 26·02 lakhs. This was due partly to the

financing from revenues of unremunerative works connected with productive irrigation systems and partly to shorter expenditure on the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

Capital Outlay on Hydro-Electric scheme

237. The expenditure during 1929-30 on the Glen Morgan and Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme amounted to Rs. 9·02 lakhs.

Famine relief

238. Under the revised Schedule IV to the Devolution Rules which came into force during 1928-29, the Provincial Government is required to make every year provision in the budget, for expenditure upon the relief of famine, of a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs. This annual assignment is to be expended only on the relief of famine and any portion which is not so spent should be transferred to the "Famine-relief Fund" of the province. The balance at the credit of this fund is regarded as invested with the Government of India, who pay interest on it ; and it will be available at any time for expenditure on the relief of famine. When in any year, the accumulated total of the Famine-relief Fund is not less than Rs. 40 lakhs, the Provincial Government may suspend temporarily the provision of the annual assignment. When the balance in the Famine-relief Fund exceeds Rs. 40 lakhs, the local Government may utilize the excess to meet expenditure on protective irrigation works, and other works for the prevention of famine, in the grant of loans to cultivators, or in the repayment of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund, or to meet irrecoverable balances of loans to cultivators.

The opening balance at the credit of the fund on 1st April 1929 was Rs. 41·95 lakhs. In the year under review an expenditure of Rs. ·01 lakh (Rs. 182) was incurred on famine relief and the balance of the assignment (Rs. 3·00 − ·01 = Rs. 2·99 lakhs) was transferred to the Famine-relief Fund. The amount credited to the Fund during the year on account of interest on the amount at the credit of the Fund and recoveries of famine expenditure was Rs. 1·92 lakhs. The closing balance at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 46·86 lakhs.

Loans and advances by the Provincial Government

239. The Provincial Advance and Loan Account (including loans to local boards for railway construction) opened with a balance of Rs. 458·36 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 468·75 lakhs. Advances to cultivators sanctioned in 1929–30 amounted to Rs. 14·93 lakhs against Rs. 16·14 lakhs in the previous year. The loans advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act amounted to only Rs. 142. The Madras Corporation was given a loan of Rs. 16·50 lakhs, viz., Rs. 8 lakhs for water-supply and drainage and Rs. 8·50 lakhs for other purposes. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of bridges, drainage works, markets, hospitals and the like amounted to Rs. 19·41 lakhs. Advances for the acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes amounted to Rs. 1·38 lakhs including Rs. ·56 lakh advanced to co-operative societies for the purpose. Loans were also disbursed to Kallar co-operative societies (Rs. 1·24 lakhs), co-operative house building societies (Rs. 5·82 lakhs), and co-operative sale societies (Rs. ·04 lakh). Loans to land mortgage banks amounted to Rs. ·25 lakh. A sum of Rs. ·01 lakh was also given as loans to Chenchus for purchase of bulls and agricultural implements. Fishcurers were given advances amounting to Rs. ·19 lakh. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. ·98 lakh.

Loans between Central and Provincial Governments

240. The advances obtained in 1929–30 by the Provincial Government from the Provincial Loans Fund under Rule 25 of the Devolution Rules to meet Capital expenditure on the Cauvery-Mettur Project amounted to Rs. 96 lakhs carrying interest at 5½ per cent per annum, while the sums repaid to the Provincial Loans Fund amounted to Rs. 251·60 lakhs made up of :—

(1) Rs. 9·50 lakhs being the annual instalment in repayment of the outstanding balance of Provincial Advances and Loan Account.

(2) Rs. 212·10 lakhs representing the special repayment permitted by the Government of India towards the discharge of loans taken during 1926–27 to 1928–29 for purposes other than the Cauvery-Mettur Project and Glen Morgan Hydro-Electric Scheme, and

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(3) Rs. 30 lakhs in repayment of the outstanding balances of the advances taken during the period 1921-22 to 1928-29 to meet Capital and other miscellaneous expenditure.

Local funds

241. The following table summarizes the transactions in funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to general purposes of administration (Central and Provincial):—

Statement showing the transactions of Local Funds (Special, Port and Marine and Education Funds) for the year 1929-30.

Name of fund.	Opening balance on 1st April 1929.	Receipts during 1929-30.	Total.	Charges during 1929-30.	Closing balance on 31st March 1930.	Government securities.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cantonment Funds...	22,220 12 7	1,29,716 6 11	1,51,946 3 6	1,31,519 8 0	20,426 11 6	...
Madras Port Fund ...	40,870 10 4	2,68,326 9 3	3,09,197 3 7	2,50,240 9 6	58,956 10 1	24,200 0 0
Minor Ports Fund ...	3,85,968 12 3	9,68,666 8 9	13,54,635 5 0	6,94,463 3 4	6,60,172 1 8	28,85,910 0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds.	13,106 3 9	78,473 11 11	91,579 15 8	40,161 12 4	51,418 3 4	1,65,330 0 0
Cochin Port Fund ...	1,70,879 5 7	1,77,920 2 0	3,48,808 7 7	1,09,937 14 8	2,38,870 8 11	4,57,890 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund.	28,746 3 4	1,75,882 6 9	2,04,628 10 1	83,963 0 2	1,20,665 9 11	1,06,000 0 0
Vizagapatam Port Fund.	13,837 12 8	26,789 12 6	40,627 9 2	40,627 9 2	...	...
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds ...	9,81,682 7 9	17,21,281 10 5	27,02,964 2 2	19,58,037 0 7	7,44,927 1 7	8,80,840 0 0
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.	1,82,973 9 0	6,94,291 12 5	8,77,265 5 5	7,07,382 14 3	1,69,882 7 2	6,26,781 2 4
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund.	2,611 2 7	3,505 12 10	6,116 15 5	3,454 1 5	2,662 14 0	9,930 0 0
Madras Coast Lights Fund.	3,68,715 10 11	...	3,68,715 10 11	3,68,715 10 11	...	...
Madras University Fee Fund.	93,916 7 6	9,19,308 0 2	10,13,224 7 8	9,10,507 7 4	1,02,717 0 4	...
Andhra University Fee Fund.	3,464 8 0	1,27,777 13 0	1,31,242 5 0	1,23,550 9 0	7,691 12 0	...
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	...	11,31,992 14 4	11,31,992 14 4	4,62,322 7 0	6,69,670 7 4	...
Bhadrachalam and Nugur Special Fund.	17,448 3 8	10,401 7 3	27,849 10 11	8,836 10 5	19,013 0 6	...
Irrigation Cess Fund.	47,158 0 11	58,127 3 5	1,05,285 4 4	60,772 8 1	44,512 12 3	...

(For information about local funds constituted under Act V of 1884 see supra Chapter III—Local Boards Administration.)

CUSTOMS

Finance

242. The total revenue receipts of the Presidency increased by Rs. 36·04 lakhs to Rs. 509·74 lakhs or by more than 7 per cent. Import duty including salt duty increased by Rs. 35·10 lakhs to Rs. 488·51 lakhs while export duty fell by Rs. 0·76 lakh to Rs. 6·62 lakhs. The total disbursements of the Customs Department throughout the Presidency fell by Rs. 1·55 lakhs to Rs. 29·80 lakhs.

Offences

243. Of 811 cases of offences detected by the Customs Department, 311 cases infringed the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 470 cases related purely to the Customs Act and 30 cases to seizures of opium and ganja.

SALT

Manufacrute

244. The season of 1929 was on the whole unfavourable for salt manufacture. The factories near Madras and south of Madras were affected by early and unseasonable rains and as a result the output in these factories was much less than in the previous season of 1928. The factories most affected were the Ennore group of factories near Madras and those in the Vattanam and Tuticorin circles. The factories in the Ganjām and Naupada circles, however, had a very favourable season.

The quantity of salt manufactured in the year was 114½ lakhs of maunds or 7½ lakhs of maunds less than the quantity produced in 1928. Of this quantity, about 6½ lakhs of maunds belonged to Government and the balance to the licensees. The stock on hand at the beginning of the year was nearly 70 lakhs of maunds and the quantity imported during the year, mainly from Bombay, was 17 lakhs of maunds. The total stock of salt available for consumption was therefore 201½ lakhs of maunds. The total quantity issued during the

year amounted to nearly 136 lakhs of maunds against 137½ lakhs of maunds in 1928–29. The decrease in issues was due to the entire stoppage of exports to Ceylon during the year owing to the enhanced import duty in Ceylon and to the decrease in the quantity removed for the Travancore Darbar.

Prices

The wholesale prices of excise salt in the Presidency decreased on the average from 3 annas 5 pies per maund in 1928–29 to 3 annas 4 pies in 1929–30. As regards Government salt, however, the average wholesale price rose during the year to 5 annas 2 pies per maund from 4 annas 5 pies in 1928–29. The retail prices at the headquarter stations varied on the average from 1 anna, 1·9 pies to 2 annas 1·3 pies per Madras measure of 120 tolas.

Issues

The quantity of salt imported by sea mainly from Bombay increased from 1,202,924 maunds to 1,392,569 maunds while that imported by rail from Bombay and Goa fell from 347,558 maunds to 310,234 maunds. The issues of locally manufactured and imported salt for ordinary consumption in the areas usually supplied increased from 12,845,638 maunds to 13,082,250 maunds. The quantities issued during the year to the Travancore Darbar, to the French Government and to the Fisheries Department were 78,650 maunds, 62,344 maunds and 220,960 maunds respectively against 232,484 maunds, 62,990 maunds and 300,934 maunds in the previous year.

Finance

The total receipts on account of salt revenue were Rs. 147·53 lakhs in 1929–30 against Rs. 147·65 lakhs in 1928–29. The variation in the receipts is very slight but it is noticeable that there is an increase in the duty collected on excise salt in the year. This is due to the comparatively larger issues of excise salt in the year owing to the conversion of several monopoly factories into modified excise factories in recent years. The total charges amounted to Rs. 15·22 lakhs in 1929–30 against Rs. 13·88 lakhs in 1928–29. The charges in 1929–30 were greater than the charges in the previous year mainly under (1) Purchase of salt—manufacturers' share and (2) Conveyance and

storage of salt, while the charges under "miscellaneous" were less. The increase in expenditure under items (1) and (2) was due to better output in the Ennore group of monopoly factories during the year, compared with the previous year. The decreased expenditure under "miscellaneous" was due to payment of compensation to the ex-licensees of the Muthuraghunathapatnam factory in 1928-29 while there was no such expenditure in 1929-30.

INCOME-TAX

Administrative changes

245. There were no changes in the constitution of the income-tax circles during the year. Proposals sent up for the re-constitution of the Assistant Commissioners' ranges were held up by the Government of India for want of funds.

Trade conditions

Trade conditions during the year 1928-29, on the accounts of which the assessments for 1929-30 were based, were even more discouraging than during the previous year. There would have been a fall in revenue during the year 1929-30 had it not been for the fact that new cases introduced during the year brought in a large revenue. In the Northern districts the money-lending business continued to flourish but business in paddy, rice and rice mills declined. Trade in groundnuts languished, and some merchants gave up dealing in this commodity. Salt and tobacco did not fare much better. In the Central districts trade in piece-goods continued to decline and those who entered into forward contracts were the hardest hit. There was no great demand for imported piece-goods and merchants hesitated to enter into big contracts. Dealers in yarn also suffered loss. There was a slightly larger demand for Madras handkerchiefs from Liverpool. The tanning industry and the export trade in tanned hides and skins, which are important sources of revenue in Madras, Trichinopoly and Dindigul fared very badly and some of the biggest traders either incurred losses or made only very poor profits. The reason is said to be a rise in prices in

REVENUE AND FINANCE

the London market at the beginning of the year and a consequent over-production during the year. Business in hardware showed a slight improvement as compared with the year 1927–28 but owing to keen competition the traders did not make good profits. Many owners of mica mines continued to be unable, owing to a slump in the market, to dispose of their stock. Motor dealers and companies dealing in general merchandise made good profits. There was a decrease in the revenue derived from the Chettinad circles owing to the steady decline in the price of rubber in the Federated Malay States, the fall in exchange in Cochin-China and the decline in the prosperity of the rice trade conducted by Nattukottai Chettis in Ceylon, all of which factors reacted badly on the amount of remittances made to British India. Another reason for the decrease is that the Nattukottai Chetti community find money-lending not so remunerative a business in the Southern districts as in Burma, the Federated Malay States and Ceylon and are consequently contracting the volume of their money-lending operations in the Tamil country. In the Western Range merchants in imports and exports did not fare well. Rice which is one of the principal articles of export from the Tanjore District to Colombo did not find a favourable market there owing to the large import of rice from Burma. Dealers in pepper and copra on the West Coast who had entered into forward contracts with exporters suffered losses owing to the rise in local prices. Tea estates made smaller profits than in the previous year. Trade in coffee, tobacco and turmeric was fairly profitable. The prices of arecanuts, groundnuts, chillies, and cotton seeds were steadily declining and traders in these commodities suffered loss. The season was not favourable for the salt fish trade, but a few merchants were lucky enough to make good profits. The cotton mills in Calicut and Coimbatore and the manufacturers of silk and cotton cloth in the Tanjore District, Kollegal and Salem were hit by competition. The tile industry on the West Coast continued to flourish.

246. The number of assessees rose from 53,738 in 1928–29 to 55,935 during the year. The increase was mainly due to the discovery of new assessees. The demand under Income-tax was Rs. 136·72 lakhs in 1929–30 against Rs. 133·85 lakhs in 1928–29. The demand under Super-tax was Rs. 21·56 lakhs against Rs. 21·21 lakhs in the previous year. The net collections during the year were Rs. 122·48 lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 20·21 lakhs under Super-tax. The arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 1·47 lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 0·02 lakh under Super-tax against Rs. 2·27 lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 0·37 lakh under Super-tax in the previous year. The number of new cases discovered and assessed during the year was 5,860 and the number of cases struck off was 3,737. **Financial results**

247. Refunds under Income-tax in 1929–30 were Rs. 16·01 lakhs against Rs. 16·90 lakhs in 1928–29. The refunds under Super-tax were Rs. 1·60 lakhs. **Refunds**

248. The expenditure in 1929–30 was Rs. 8·76 lakhs against Rs. 8·32 lakhs in 1928–29. The share of the local Government in the Income-tax receipts under Devolution Rule No. 15 has been fixed at Rs. 7·30 lakhs against Rs. 5·46 lakhs in the previous year. **Expenditure**

MUNICIPAL REVENUES

249. See supra chapter III—Protection—Municipal Administration (Mufassal) and Municipal Administration (City of Madras).

OPIUM, EXCISE AND STAMPS

[*Administration Report of the Madras Excise Department for the year 1929–30; Administration report on Stamps for the year 1929–30*]

250. During the year under review there was an increase in the consumption of foreign liquor, toddy, opium and intoxicating drugs, while that of country spirits and cocaine decreased. The number of toddy shops and shops for the retail sale of country spirits diminished. The number

of offences under the Abkari Act increased slightly. There was an increase of over Rs. 27 lakhs in revenue.

The number of cases of illicit distillation and illicit manufacture of toddy was much higher than in 1912–13. Judged by this, the reduction in the facilities for obtaining liquor effected in recent years would appear to be in advance of public opinion. With a view to enlist the co-operation of the public in reducing the drink evil, a scheme of propaganda work was in operation in the latter part of the year and funds to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs were provided. The propaganda methods included the preparation and distribution of leaflets on the evils of drink, exhibition of posters, magic lantern lectures, mass meetings, exhibitions and the like. The prohibition of the sale of any kind of liquor to members of the hill tribes on the Nilgiris except on a medical certificate was continued, but the increase in the consumption of spirits would suggest that there is a good deal of evasion of the law by hill tribes. Since possession of liquor is not in itself an offence, the supply of liquor to members of hill tribes through intermediaries is not easy to detect.

The mufassal Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees met during the year. The duties of the Excise Licensing Boards were extended to the consideration of the location of toddy shops.

Opium

251. The issue price of opium was unaltered at Rs. 80 per seer. The limit of private possession continued to remain at one tola in the ordinary tracts and two tolas in the Agency tracts. As in the previous year 559 shops were sold. The consumption of opium during the year amounted to 35,739½ seers against 35,186 seers during 1928–29. The revenue derived from opium in the year amounted to Rs. 45·87 lakhs of which Rs. 12·68 lakhs represented shop rentals. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 45·24 lakhs and Rs. 11·43 lakhs respectively. Tamil and Malayalam editions of the pamphlet on the evils of opium have now been printed and will be brought to the

notice of teachers. Telugu and Oriya editions had already been printed and Kanarese and Urdu editions are in print. The practice of administering opium to children is now confined to limited areas in the Northern Circars. During the year 65 lectures were delivered by Municipal Health Officers, mostly in Child Welfare Centres and Baby Homes.

Offences

The number of convictions under the Opium Act increased from 168 to 185. The activities of opium smugglers operating for Ceylon and Burma continued as usual. A new market for contraband opium was found in the French Settlements of Karaikal and Pondicherry. Preventive methods have however rendered smuggling more difficult.

Excise

Country spirits

252. There were no changes in the areas for the contract supply of arrack. The duty on arrack per proof gallon was raised from Rs. 8-7-0 to Rs. 10-10-0 in the Ganjām district, from Rs. 8-7-0 to Rs. 8-13-6 in the Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts and from Rs. 8-13-6 to Rs. 10-10-0 in Chingleput district excepting Saidapet taluk. Elsewhere there was no change. The issue strength of country spirits continued to be 38° under proof in Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot (excluding frontier tracts), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris and 35° under proof elsewhere except in areas around Pondicherry and the Agency tracts where the strengths were 40° and 60° under proof respectively. The limit of private possession without licence was reduced to 4 drams from 1st April 1929 in those areas where it was 6 drams previously. During the year the consumption of country spirits decreased from 1,596,998 to 1,559,746 proof gallons. This was generally due to the enhancement of duty and an increase of selling price. The number of cases of illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicitly distilled country spirits fell from 2,699 to 2,507. The arrack shops in the municipalities of Vizagapatam (including Peda Waltair), Vizianagram and Bimlipatam were sold in blocks under a "rationing" arrangement as a two year experiment. The ration for 1929-30 was calculated at

5 per cent less than the average consumption for the five years ending with 30th September 1928 and that for 1930-31 at 5 per cent less than the quantity fixed for 1929-30. An establishment of 3 sub-inspectors and 12 peons was sanctioned for special duty in these areas. The system worked satisfactorily and has therefore been extended for a further period of two years from 1st April 1931. It is proposed to adopt a similar experiment outside these areas.

Revenue

The total revenue derived from country spirits rose from Rs. 224·73 lakhs to Rs. 234·21 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 9·89 lakhs in rentals and a decrease of Rs. 0·41 lakh in duty. The former was due to favourable seasonal conditions and the rivalry of bidders. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of country spirits under the Contract Distillery system decreased from 5,721 to 5,688.

Agency tracts

The system of supply of liquor in the Agency tracts underwent considerable change. In the Vizagapatam Agency the central distillery system was introduced as an experiment for a period of two years and nine months from 1st January 1930 in six taluks which were constituted as a new circle with an inspector at Jeypore. Two central distilleries were opened at Jeypore and Rayaghada and mohwa arrack of 60° u.p. was supplied at a low duty of As. 4 per gallon. Fifty-two shops were sold under this system for a lease of nine months from 1st January 1930. Their rentals for the three months of 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 20,514 and the consumption was 39,430 gallons. In Gunupur taluk 31 shops were sold against 34 in the previous year under the central distillery system for the lease from 1st October 1929 to 30th September 1930 for Rs. 47,784 as compared with Rs. 34,836 in the previous year. The consumption amounted to 56,532 gallons against 42,679 gallons in the previous year. Under the outstill system in the Malkanagiri, Padwa and Bissemcuttack taluks and Kalyanasingapur tana of the Rayaghada taluk 36 combined shops and stills were sold for Rs. 92,016. The figures for the previous year were 38 shops and Rs. 68 508, respectively. In the Nugur and Bhadrā-

chalam taluks of the East Gōdāvari Agency, the central distillery at Venkatapur was abolished with effect from 1st October 1929. The central distillery at Bhadrāchalam continued to function under a new distiller. Thirty-six shops were sold in these taluks as in the previous year for Rs. 60,558 as compared with Rs. 56,160 in the previous year, and the consumption fell from 29,805 to 28,653 gallons. The limit of private possession without licence was increased to 16 drams in all the areas under the central distillery and outstill systems because of the difficulty of communication and the limited number of shops.

253. The rates of tree-tax remained unaltered during the year 1929–30. During the first ten months of the toddy year 1929-30, 1,100,936 coconuts, 691,321 palmyras, 829,936 dates and 5,543 sagos were licensed for tapping. The number in terms of coconuts comes to 2,126,193 against 2,073,482 for the corresponding period of the previous year. 10,253 shops were sold for the lease 1929–30 as compared with 10,283 shops in the year 1928–29. **Toddy**

The total revenue during the official year amounted to Rs. 2,67,64,466 as compared with Rs. 2,55,63,521 in the previous year. Increase under rentals was largely responsible for this and was due to the re-opening of some of the shops that remained temporarily closed in Madras City during the previous lease and to keen competition among bidders in expectation of a good season. Revenue

In the Vizagapatam Agency the tree-tax system was in force in only four villages of Pottanghi taluk, one village of Padwa taluk and 39 villages of Gudem taluk. In the East Gōdāvari Agency the tree-tax system was in force throughout the Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's charge, in 138 villages of Yellavaram, 116 villages of Chodavaram, 36 villages of Bhadrāchalam and 17 villages of Nugur taluk. Agency tracts

There was no change in the areas in which the sweet juice rules were in force. Sweet juice

The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy decreased from 8,535 to 8,372. The number in Madras was 84 as compared with 239 in the Offences

previous year, and the fall was due to the activities of the special staff in bringing under control the manufacture of "sonti soru."

Foreign liquor

254. The rates of duty on locally made foreign liquor, imported spirits and beer remained unaltered. There was a marked increase in the consumption of wines, spirits and beer. The taste for foreign liquor among the well-to-do classes appears to be spreading.

Spirituous medicinal preparations

The Pharmaceutical Laboratory opened at Madras by Messrs. Spencer & Co. for the manufacture of spirituous medicinal preparations continued to work during the year. The duty realized decreased. Imports of spirituous medicinal preparations from Bangalore decreased, while those from Bengal increased.

Revenue

The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises was reduced from 28 to 26, while the number of beer shops remained unaltered at 26. The number of retail "off" licences was reduced from 177 to 166. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor was Rs. 16,13,087 as compared with Rs. 15,09,666 in the previous year.

Denatured spirits

There was an increase in the consumption of denatured spirits from 61,766 gallons to 75,449 gallons. This is attributed chiefly to the growing demand for lighting and stove purposes, for the manufacture of paints and pigments, and for demonstration work in laboratories. It was suspected that in the Nilgiris denatured spirits had been sold for human consumption after treatment and admixture with flavouring substances.

Intoxicating drugs

Ganja and bhang

255. Fifty-eight licences were issued for the cultivation of ganja at Santaravur in the Guntūr district and 39 at Santavasal in the North Arcot district. The outturn was 1,167 maunds of ganja and 58 maunds of bhang at Santaravur and 275 maunds of ganja and 37 maunds of bhang at Santavasal. The cultivation of ganja in the Hosūr taluk of the Salem district as an experimental measure was also continued during the year. Twenty-four licences were issued for the cultivation of ganja in Kelangondapalle village of the

Hosūr taluk. Though the quality of ganja produced was good, the outturn was low owing to adverse seasonal conditions and the inexperience of ryots. The special staff for the investigation of the causes of deterioration of ganja finished its work. The report has been received and is under review. The staff sanctioned for the botanical investigation of ganja continued work during the year and has produced valuable results. A seed farm of $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres was opened at Belakondapalle village of the Hosūr taluk under departmental management.

The rate of duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 25 per seer with effect from 1st April 1929; that on bhang continued to be Rs. 7-8-0 per seer. The limit of private possession of ganja was reduced from 4 to 3 tolas with effect from the 1st April 1929 except in the Agency tracts. The limit of private possession of bhang remained unaltered. Four hundred and fifty-six shops were sold during the year against 453 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in consumption of ganja and bhang from 48,766 seers to 48,970 seers. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs during the year amounted to Rs. 21·62 lakhs against Rs. 18·31 lakhs in the previous year. Fifty-five cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant were detected during the year as compared with 107 in the previous year.

Cocaine

Two hundred and ten licences for the possession and sale of cocaine and its preparations were issued during the year against 215 in the previous year. The retail sales amounted to 2 lb. 10 oz. $371\frac{1}{2}$ gr. against 7 lb. 6 oz. 250 gr. in the previous year. The fall, which occurred chiefly in Madras, is attributed to the decrease in issues under prescriptions to medical practitioners and to smaller demands from hospitals in and outside the City. This is due to the fact that all drugs, synthetic or otherwise, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, had been exempted from excise restrictions in accordance with the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Convention, 1925.

Stamps

256. Receipts on account of the sale of judicial tamps fell from Rs. 1,46,51,474 to Rs. 1,46,40,278.

The decrease of Rs. 11,196 is chiefly due to the decrease in litigation.

The total revenue derived from non-judicial stamps fell from Rs. 99,96,765 to Rs. 99,76,286, the decrease being Rs. 20,479.

There has been a net increase in charges from Rs. 8,73,368 to Rs. 8,83,927. In spite of the decrease in the sale of non-judicial and judicial stamps, the discount allowed to vendors increased by more than Rs. 22,000. This is due to stamp vendors having been allowed to sell stamps of denominations above Rs. 50, but not exceeding Rs. 100.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

DETAILS OF CENSUS

257. *Vide* pages 209 to 219 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1929)

[*The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for 1929; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 during the year 1929–30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics*]

Population

258. The population for 1929 calculated on the rate of growth during the previous inter-censal periods is 43·59 millions. Against this figure, an estimate of 46·57 millions is arrived at when the excess of births over deaths is added to the population at the 1921 census. The large disparity of nearly three millions is to be ascribed to the defects still continuing in the registration of vital statistics, to the migration of population and to the possibility of errors in the census enumeration.

Registration of vital statistics

259. Enumeration of births and deaths is still far from complete. During 1929 approximately 73,000 unregistered births and 23,000 unregistered deaths were discovered in rural areas alone. The system introduced three years ago for checking the monthly statistics returns by the District Health Officers has contributed to greater accuracy. Instances of delay and failure in reporting infectious diseases are far less numerous than in

previous years, but irregularities in the maintenance of registers are still common.

Births

260. The total number of births registered in the Presidency during 1929 was 1,555,661 which represents a rate of 37·9 per mille on the basis of the 1921 census figures. The rate for 1928 was 37·4. This birth-rate is the highest on record during the last decade. But the rate calculated with reference to the estimated population of about 45 millions (excluding Europeans, Anglo-Indians, the population of the Laccadive Islands, Banganapalle and Pudukkōttai States and of a large extent of the Agency Tracts) is 34·5. For every 100 female children born there were 104·3 male children. The birth-rate in the Muhammadan community was 39·7, among Hindus 38·0 and among Christians 32·0 per mille. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in all districts. In the population of 3·03 millions in municipalities, 118,103 births were registered representing a rate of 38·9 per mille against 40·1 in 1928. The total number of births in the 2·09 millions of population in rural towns was 74,213, representing a rate of 35·5 per mille against 36·4 in the previous year. There has been a deterioration in the registration of vital statistics in municipalities and rural towns.

Deaths

261. There were 1,037,452 deaths registered in 1929 against 1,080,744 in 1928 which correspond to rates of 25·3 and 26·3 per mille of population respectively on the basis of 1921 census figures. The rate calculated with reference to the estimated population in 1929 is 23·1. Nearly 75 per cent of the diminution in deaths is due to the decrease of cholera. The number of deaths registered in municipalities was 97,226, which represents a death-rate of 32 per mille compared with 33·7 in 1928. The deaths reported from rural towns amounted to 52,835 which represents a rate of 25·3 per mille compared with 25·2 in 1928. The death-rate in 1929 for children under one year of age was 179·5 per mille of the births registered during the year. Although the infant death-rate is slightly less than in the previous year there is no definite trend of decline. Infant mortality

rates ranged from 146·1 in Malabar to 214·5 in Kistna. The average rate in municipalities was 197·6. The rate exceeded 250 in seven municipalities.

262. The number of deaths from cholera in 1929 was 25,846 which is a decrease of nearly 55 per cent as compared with 1928. In each of five districts there were less than ten deaths from cholera. Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, Rāmnād and South Arcot contributed 80 per cent of the total deaths. The outbreak of cholera which raged during the first quarter, accounting for more than 50 per cent of the total deaths during 1929, may be considered as a continuation of the outbreak in the last quarter of 1928. Thirty-two municipalities were entirely free from cholera. Seven municipalities were responsible for about one-half of the total number of deaths from cholera in municipalities. Approximately 151,000 persons were inoculated with the ordinary anti-cholera vaccine. About 21,000 persons were protected with bili-vaccine.

Chief diseases

Cholera

The total number of deaths registered during 1929 under this group of causes was 75,587 against 76,836 in 1928. The death-rate was highest in the Nilgiris. The number of deaths in municipal towns was 11,414 against 12,124 in 1928.

Dysentery and diarrhœa

The number of deaths registered under smallpox in 1929 was 9,708, compared with 7,618 in 1928. Nearly 1,900 deaths were registered in municipalities. This is an increase of 820 compared with 1928. Twenty-seven municipalities were however free from smallpox and in each of 32 others less than ten deaths were recorded.

Smallpox

The total number of deaths from plague reported during 1929 was 1,801 which is a decrease of 305 compared with 1928 and the lowest on record during the last decade. The epidemic was, however, particularly severe in the districts of Bellary, Salem and Madura, the deaths in these three districts being nearly two-thirds of the total number in the Presidency. Sixteen districts were entirely free from plague. Only seven municipalities were affected and in three of them there was only one death in each. The total number of inoculations done against plague was 112,492.

Plague

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Malaria

Of the 339,052 deaths shown under the head "fevers" it is estimated that about one-third were due to malaria. During 1929 the Special Malaria Officer carried out anti-malarial investigations in three municipalities, six union towns and certain villages. The scheme for the free distribution of quinine sanctioned by Government was continued in certain specially malarious tracts. The total quantity of Government stock quinine issued during 1929 was 2,500 lb. A large number of local bodies undertook free distribution of quinine.

Respiratory diseases

The total mortality registered under respiratory diseases in 1929 was 90,159 which is practically the same as in the previous year. Health Officers were asked to investigate in selected areas the causes of the increase in mortality in respiratory diseases during the last decade. Although some Municipal Health Officers have reported that the increase is a real one and is to be ascribed to defective housing and insanitary conditions in certain trades, yet District Health Officers attribute the increase to the vagaries of registration. The highest district death-rate was registered in the Nilgiris.

Maternal mortality

The survey of maternal mortality was extended during 1929 to 16 municipalities and about 30,000 confinements were investigated. One of the important findings was that the younger the mother at the time of giving birth the greater the incidence of maternal mortality, the maximum death-rate being when the mother's age was under 15. The infant mortality rate in the children of mothers confined below this age was higher than in children born to older mothers. The Marriage Restriction Act will in the course of time check these evils. But, for the proper enforcement of this Act, the first requirement is proof of age which is simplest if birth registers are properly maintained. The total mortality from maternal causes reported during 1929 was 11,087, the rate per 1,000 births being 7·13. The registration and classification of deaths under this group is however very defective. The maternal mortality rate may be taken at 20 per thousand births which is

about four times the rate recorded in Great Britain. The extent of midwifery aid provided at present by local bodies is generally very inadequate. The proportion of confinements, which were attended by qualified midwives or doctors, to total registered births was only 38 per cent. The proportion of confinements in rural areas which were attended by qualified midwives was 3·87 per cent. Seventeen centres for maternity relief and child welfare were opened in 1929 bringing the total number in the Presidency to 98.

Europeans and European British subjects

263. Under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, which provides for the registration of Europeans, European British subjects and other classes such as Jews and Indian Christians, 68 births and 30 deaths were registered during the year against 64 and 41 respectively in 1928. One hundred and eighty births and 88 deaths were registered under Municipal Acts and the Cantonment Code, which make registration compulsory. The figures for 1928 were 127 births and 58 deaths.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1929)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1929; Statistical Abstract for British India—Emigration*]

General

264. Malaya and Ceylon are the only countries to which emigration for unskilled labour is lawful under the Indian Emigration Act. The total number of emigrants to Malaya during the year 1929 was 75,611 (22,533 from Madras and 53,078 from Negapatam) as compared with 23,977 during 1928. There were 11,694 non-emigrants during the year as compared with 6,157 in the previous year. This increase is attributed to the withdrawal of the restriction on the output of rubber and the opening of about 24 new estates, and to further exemption of the Colony from the sex ratio rule till June 1930. The number of persons who emigrated to Ceylon decreased. 105,095 persons

(58,362 emigrants and 46,733 non-emigrants) proceeded there during the year as compared with a total of 133,712 emigrants and non-emigrants during 1928. This was due to better seasonal prospects in the usual recruiting areas and to the demand for labour for the Mettur project and for the construction of new railway branch lines.

The health of the emigrants at the Avadi, Negapatam and Mandapam depots has been satisfactory and at Avadi depot there were only two persons sick during the whole year. There were a few imported cases of cholera, measles and smallpox in the Mandapam camp.

Returning emigrants

About 27,000 labourers are estimated to have returned from Malaya of whom 3,072 were repatriated. Two thousand three hundred and nine of these were sick and unable to work. 101,228 emigrants returned from Ceylon at their own expense, which is the highest number on record. Of the 3,153 repatriated, 1,857 found the climate unsuitable. The emigrants repatriated from Mauritius, Fiji and Trinidad numbered 112, 286 and 126, respectively.

Assisted repatriation from South Africa

265. The total number of emigrants from South Africa who availed themselves of the scheme of "assisted repatriation" was 1,435 during the year as compared with 2,731 in the previous year. This decrease probably means that the process of weeding out the impoverished members of the Indian community in South Africa is nearing completion. There was further a rumour in South Africa that the bonus was likely to be enhanced. The majority of returned emigrants did not find it difficult to obtain suitable employment, although men engaged in industrial work in South Africa find it difficult to settle down in India. The Special Officer reports that there is a tendency among such men to refuse jobs offered to them till they have exhausted their money.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1929)

[*Annual Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1929; Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals for the year 1929; Annual Reports of the Medical College, Madras, and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1929–30; Annual Report on the working of the Medical Schools for the year 1929–30; Annual Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the ten months ending 31st December 1929; Report of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for 1929–30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Hospitals*]

Medical institutions

266. The number of medical institutions of all kinds at the end of the year 1929 was 1,128 as compared with 1,089 at the end of 1928. One thousand and seventy-six of these were general institutions for men and women while 52 gave medical relief to women and children only. Seven hundred and fifty-six were municipal, local fund or rural institutions. In order to improve the facilities for medical relief in the mufassal, Government took under their management 12 local fund and municipal hospitals and dispensaries during 1929. The total number of subsidised rural dispensaries at work at the end of the year was about 393. The subsidy paid to medical practitioners in charge of these dispensaries and to the midwives engaged by them was raised from Rs. 400 and Rs. 100 per annum to Rs. 500 and Rs. 300 per annum respectively.

Medical relief

The number of in-door patients treated during the year rose from 181,216 to 187,722 as the number of beds available increased from 8,887 to 9,390. The number of out-door patients increased from 10,978,135 to 11,665,240. Of the in-patients treated 122,223 were cured, 39,262 relieved, 18,924 otherwise discharged and 8,741 died, the death-rate being 4·66 per cent as compared with 5·29 in 1928. The in-patients were chiefly treated for injuries, diseases of the respiratory and generative systems, malaria, and diseases of the eye and of the areolar tissues. The most prevalent diseases among the out-patients were those of the digestive system, of the skin, of the ear, ulcerative inflammation and malaria. The number treated

for malaria was 952,619 with 205 deaths and for leprosy 16,552 with 74 deaths. The number of operations performed during the year was 469,802 against 457,538 in 1928. The number of major operations was 36,488.

Finance

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 74,87,139 against Rs. 66,88,660 in 1928 and the total expenditure to Rs. 74,77,330 against Rs. 66,58,185 in 1928.

Mental hospitals

267. The total number of mental patients under treatment at the three Mental Hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair during 1929 was 1,740 (including 201 criminals) against 1,595 (including 195 criminals) in 1928. The principal types of insanity were dementia præcox, mania epileptic, secondary or terminal dementia, insanity due to cannabis indica, delusional insanity, circular insanity, melancholia, imbecility, insanity due to alcohol and confusional insanity. One hundred and eighty-three patients were cured, 48 improved, 46 discharged not improved, 33 discharged otherwise, 87 died and 1,343 remained at the end of the year.

Finance

There was an appreciable rise in the total receipts, including those from paying patients, from Rs. 4,93,337 in 1928 to Rs. 5,12,545 in 1929. The expenditure under "Establishment proper" shows an increase in all the three mental hospitals as compared with the previous year. At the Madras Mental Hospital there were additions to the staff and the pay of the totis was revised. At the Waltair Mental Hospital a Civil Assistant Surgeon in the place of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and at the Calicut Mental Hospital an additional Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon were appointed. The charges under "Patients' Diet" did not increase in proportion with the increase in the number of patients, owing to the fall in prices of some of the important articles of diet.

Medical education (1929-30)

Medical College, Madras

268. One important feature of the year was the formation of a research unit consisting of a research officer and a chemist for carrying out research work on indigenous drugs. A part-time lecturer on the principles and practice of surgery and a

third assistant professor and a full time demonstrator for the Pathology department were added to the staff.

There were 687 students on the rolls of the College against 664 in the previous year. Of these 493 were working for University degrees. The number of lady students decreased from 76 to 66. The total percentage of passes in the University examinations of the M.B.B.S. and L.M.S. courses was 54·6 as compared with 42·4 during the previous year. The recognition of the M.B.B.S. degree of the Madras University by the General Medical Council of Great Britain has, in common with that of all Indian medical degrees, been unconditionally withdrawn since February 1930.

Medical College, Vizagapatam

The teaching staff was strengthened by the appointment of a professor of pharmacology and by raising the status of the lecturer in diseases of the ear, nose and throat to that of a Civil Surgeon, while the teaching of medical jurisprudence was entrusted to an officer of the grade of a Civil Surgeon. Considerable improvements were made to the buildings and the ophthalmic and pharmocological blocks were nearing completion.

There were 147 students on the rolls during the year against 148 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the final year medical examinations increased from 31·6 to 35·2.

Medical schools

During the year there were for men medical schools at Madras (Rāyapuram), Tanjore and Coimbatore (first and second year only) and for women the Lady Willingdon Medical School at Madras. The total number of pupils studying in schools was 818 as compared with 813 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the final qualifying examination improved considerably in all the schools. All students are now compelled to pass their class examinations before they are sent up to the Board Examinations. The Medical School, Coimbatore, was abolished from 15th July 1930.

Pasteur Institute (1st Mar. to 31st Dec. 1929)

269. The number of patients treated in the Institute during the ten months under review was 607 as compared with 465 during the year 1928-29.

This increase was due to the fact that in Ootacamund and the rural tracts of the Nilgiris district there was a widespread prevalence of rabies. Three hundred and four cases were admitted during the period from the Nilgiris of which 40 were jackal bites, mostly serious. Advice but no treatment was given to 138 persons. Vaccine was issued for 5,381 persons for treatment at local centres during the ten months under review as compared with 5,834 persons in the year 1928–29. Of the total number of 5,988 persons treated, 3 died during treatment, 10 within 15 days of the completion of the treatment and 37 after 15 days from the completion of the treatment. The decentralization policy in anti-rabic treatment renders treatment available in centres within easy reach and thus reduces the number of deaths from rabies. New anti-rabic treatment centres were opened during 1929 at Palghat and Lovedale.

The King Institute, Guindy

270. In the manufacture of vaccine lymph a change was introduced during the year and the lymph is now passed through the following sequence of animals—the rabbit, buffalo and buffalo-calf. This ensures a still greater dilution of the lymph obtained from the rabbit and a greater change towards the characters associated with growth on bovines. The total number of doses issued was 2,368,000 which is a record for the Presidency and exceeds the issue for the previous year by 104,774 doses. Larger supplies were made to district boards and municipal councils and other bodies. The quantity of cholera vaccine issued during the year was 381,350 doses against 1,064,490 last year, owing to cholera being less prevalent. The demand for autogenous vaccines was 20 per cent more than in the previous year. The number of Wassermann tests done was 25,098 as compared with 16,081 in the previous year. This side of the Institute's work has increased enormously during the last 11 years. The number of Kahn tests done during the year on specimens, on which Wassermann tests were also done, was 2,715.

Samples of protected water-supplies were examined during the year to the number of 1,242 against 1,048 in the previous year. The investigation units attached to the Institute continued the surveys of rat flea, filariasis and other special investigations. Experiments on soil pollution in connexion with the Ankylostomiasis campaign in Madras were carried out.

Health propaganda

271. Lectures and talks formed the most important means of propaganda and nearly 125,000 lectures were delivered to audiences totalling nearly 78 lakhs or about one-sixth of the population of the Presidency. In addition nearly 13,000 lantern demonstrations and 500 motion picture demonstrations were made during the year. Fairs, festivals and other occasions when the public congregate have invariably been used for health propaganda but the progress in municipal towns is disappointing. The Propaganda Officer took a prominent part in the Park Fair Health Exhibition and the exhibits arranged by the Public Health Department won a gold medal. Leaflets were prepared for the first time on the important subject of nutrition.

National Health and Baby Week

272. As an experimental measure the celebration of the Health Week was held during whatever part of the year was most suitable to the local area concerned. The expansion of the Health Week work is shown by the fact that exhibitions were shown at over 1,100 centres against 922 in the previous year and lectures, lantern demonstrations and cinema shows given to 4½ million people against 3½ million. Baby shows were organized at 3,578 centres and 204,112 babies were shown as compared with 2,898 centres and 193,000 babies in 1928. The District Cup was awarded to Coimbatore, the Municipal Shield to Bezwada and the Union Cup to Madanapalle.

SANITATION (1929)

[*The fortieth Annual Report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government and the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1929*]

Municipalities

Water-supply and drainage schemes

273. During the year the Coimbatore and Tuticorin water-supply schemes were brought into partial operation. The number of municipalities provided with protected water-supply thus rose during the year from 32 to 34. Rameswaram was the only union town provided with a complete protected water-supply. Ootacamund, Vellore and Madura continued to be the only towns which had anything approaching a scientific system of drainage. Twelve new water-supply schemes were under execution or had been taken up for execution. This is a record for new schemes under execution at one time. Preliminary arrangements were made during the year to start five water-supply or drainage works. Eleven water-supply schemes were under execution or approved for execution by municipalities and other local bodies. Twelve water-supply or drainage schemes were under preparation during the year. In eight drainage or water-supply undertakings, sanctioned by Government, plans and estimates were awaiting preparation in turn as the establishment became available. Investigation of nine schemes was completed and reports with approximate estimates submitted to Government. Twenty-one schemes were under investigation or had not yet been taken up for investigation. An underground drainage scheme for the General Hospital and Medical College buildings, Madras, was prepared and forwarded to Government. The provision of water-supply and drainage arrangements to the Vizagapatam Hospital and of water-supply to Guntūr Hospital was also under consideration. The King Institute staff continued to carry out periodical analyses of municipal water-supplies.

Conservancy

The number of sanitary inspectors employed is still only 233 which is less than one for every 10,000 of the population. Excepting about half a dozen towns where motor traction is employed for

the removal of town refuse, only bullock draught is adopted. There was very little increase during the year in the number of public latrines and a large proportion of these latrines were of a very primitive type. The increase in the number of private latrines from about 175,000 to 204,000 is, however, gratifying to some extent. Eighty-three per cent of these latrines were conserved by municipal agency.

Rural areas

274. Conservancy is in a great majority of cases far from satisfactory owing to lack of supervision over the menial staff. In non-union areas rural reconstruction schemes with scavenging and cleansing as part of the programme have been started in three districts. In three other districts some improvement in rural sanitation has been effected. Protected water-supply has been provided in one union. Schemes are in course of execution in two other unions, and one sanctioned for a third was kept in suspension. Investigation has been finished or is in progress or under contemplation in 23 other cases.

Fairs and festivals

As in the previous years the sanitary arrangements at large festivals were supervised by the District Health Officers and in the remaining cases by the health inspectors. Small outbreaks of cholera, which were however limited to the districts concerned, followed the festivals in the Tarani Hills in Ganjām district, Tiruvannāmalai festival in Rāmnād district and Kondapālaiyam festival in North Arcot district. The Ratha Jatra and Karthika Panchika festivals at Puri in Bihar and Orissa were followed by cholera in Ganjām. Apart from these instances no untoward consequences were reported during the year in connexion with other festivals in the Presidency.

VACCINATION

[*Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1929–30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Vaccination*]

General

275. No district was free from smallpox during the year, the total mortality being 7,337. The epidemic was particularly severe in the districts

of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore, Malabar and Chingleput. The ratio of deaths to cases of smallpox in three selected districts in vaccinated persons was 3·43 per cent and in unvaccinated persons 46·54 per cent. These figures demonstrate the importance of vaccination in the prevention and control of smallpox.

The administration of vaccination in rural areas continued to be vested in taluk and union boards. In non-union rural areas the village headmen are responsible for assembling children for vaccination.

As in the previous year the King Institute, Guindy, continued to be the sole agency for the manufacture and distribution of vaccine lymph. Lymph for approximately 2·19 million cases was issued to local bodies. During the hot weather months, when routine vaccination work was suspended, the subordinate health staff checked, as usual, the registers of vital statistics and of unprotected children. The total number of unprotected cases detected during the year amounted to 2·55 lakhs. There was no improvement in the administration of vaccination by union boards. The administration of taluk boards, although not unsatisfactory, has in some instances been reported as inefficient. There have been several instances in which village headmen have been at fault. The number of first-class vaccinators increased during the year by 27 to 214 and the number of second-class vaccinators by 23 to 525. Two districts and three municipalities employed women vaccinators.

Operations

276. Vaccination is compulsory in all municipalities, 17 districts and in limited areas in 8 districts. Anti-vaccination propaganda was restricted to certain parts of Malabar and the taluks in South Kanara and Coimbatore districts immediately adjoining Malabar. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 1,486,255 which is the highest on record up to date and 5,257 more than in the previous year. The number of re-vaccinations was 653,066 which is 128,261 more than in 1928-29. The increase is

attributed chiefly to the intensive vaccination and re-vaccination campaigns in the districts where smallpox prevailed. Chittoor and Malabar districts reported the largest increases. Increases in the number of vaccinations performed were marked in the towns of Madras, Cannanore, Mangalore and Cochin. The percentage of success in primary vaccinations was 95·9.

277. The total number of successful primary vaccinations on children under one year of age in all areas was 800,073, compared with 787,460 in the previous year. Infantile vaccination

278. The total expenditure incurred on all vaccination establishments employed by the various agencies in rural, municipal and cantonment areas, was Rs. 6,95,500 against Rs. 6,42,500 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case was As. 7-5 as compared with As. 7-1 in the previous year. Finance

CHAPTER VII

INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

279. *Vide* pages 228 to 244 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

EDUCATION

[*Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1929-30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Education*]

General

280. The Annamalai University commenced its work during the year, and a Bill providing for the transfer of the headquarters of the Andhra University from Bezwada to Vizagapatam received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. The first college of Indian music in the Presidency, the Raja Annamalai Music College, was opened at Chidambaram, for giving instruction in vocal and instrumental music. The Government ordered that in recruiting candidates for the Madras Educational Service equal opportunities should be given to all communities. The two cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants were amalgamated into one combined cadre. The control of elementary education in the Agencies was transferred to the Special Assistant Agents. As a result of the Beasley Committee Report, physical training was made compulsory in all secondary schools. The committees appointed to consider physical education in boys' elementary schools and in girls' schools submitted their reports during the year. In order to ensure security of tenure for teachers in aided secondary schools, managements and teachers were ordered to enter into agreements as to the terms of service at the time of appointment.

Statistics

281. The number of public institutions rose from 56,013 to 56,957 and their strength from 2,729,237 to 2,824,946. Private schools continued

to decrease both in number and in strength. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population was 6·8 as compared with 6·6 in the previous year.

University and collegiate education

Statistics

282. The total strength of all Arts Colleges for men decreased from 12,944 in 1928–29 to 12,438 in 1929–30. The strength of the Professional Colleges also decreased from 2,324 to 2,048, the largest decrease being in the Law College. The strength of the Oriental Colleges increased from 495 to 547. There were three women reading in the Sanskrit College at Pattambi.

Madras University

The principal changes introduced by the Madras University Amendment Act, 1929, which came into force on 29th October 1929, were the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and of the Library Committee and an extension of the powers of the Syndicate. The Boards of Studies are now appointed by the Syndicate and not by the Academic Council. The rules of eligibility for the public Secondary School-leaving Certificate examinations were modified and the percentage of marks required in English and the second language was raised from 35 to 40. Physical education was made compulsory in the intermediate course and steps were taken to appoint Physical Directors on the staffs of colleges in the Madras University area. Geography, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Indian Music have been made optional subjects for the B.A. degree. The Oriental Research Institute with Sanskrit, Dravidian and Islamic sections was reorganized and made permanent. A Lecturer in Statistics was appointed in the Department of Economics. Part V of Volume III and Part I of Volume IV of the Tamil Lexicon have been published. No difficulty was experienced in maintaining the full strength of the University Training Corps. The attendance at the annual camp at Bangalore was 8 officers and 560 other ranks. The usual inter-college competitions and sports were held in camp and the Corps was inspected there by Major-General A. L. Tarver.

Andhra University

Under the Andhra University Amendment Act, 1930, a Statutory Finance Committee of the Syndicate was created and the Finance Secretary

to Government included as a member of the Syndicate. Provision was made for the payment of a non-recurring endowment grant of Rs. 27 lakhs, an annual block grant of not less than Rs. 1½ lakhs for general expenditure and a non-recurring grant of not less than Rs. 7½ lakhs for building and equipment. It was decided to remove all Science subjects, except Mathematics, from the B.A. course and include them in the B.Sc. course from 1930–31.

Annamalai University

The University commenced work with one Arts College and two Oriental Colleges at Chidambaram in July 1929. The courses of study and syllabuses are at present largely based on those of the Madras University. Under the Annamalai University Act residence in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognized by the University is compulsory on all students. Physical training is also compulsory.

Secondary education

283. The number of public secondary schools for boys decreased from 528 to 526. The number of pupils, however, rose from 169,844 to 175,493. The number of girls reading in these schools was 3,566 as compared with 3,113 in the previous year. The revised course and syllabus for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme came into force in Form IV from June 1929 and the attendance required in the Secondary School-leaving Certificate classes was raised from 60 to 75 per cent. The number of candidates who sat for the examination increased from 17,548 to 18,540. The total expenditure on secondary schools increased from Rs. 79·22 lakhs to Rs. 81·54 lakhs, to which public funds contributed 32·47 per cent and fees 51·89 per cent.

Elementary education

284. The number of public elementary schools for boys rose from 50,096 to 50,453 and their strength from 2,193,845 to 2,257,377. The total number of teachers employed in public schools was 94,412, of whom 49,229 were trained, as compared with 91,762 teachers, of whom 45,538 were trained, in the previous year. The 18,808 schools managed by teacher-managers employed 7,559 trained teachers. There were 852 buildings constructed for elementary schools of which 196 were for schools under public management. The grant made from Provincial funds in 1929–30

towards the construction of elementary school buildings was Rs. 1,10,707 against Rs. 83,700 in the previous year. Government have given their general approval to the proposal to replace small and communal schools by central schools admitting both sexes and all communities. Education was made compulsory in 25 municipalities and certain rural areas. A large majority of the children of school-going age are reported to be attending school, but compulsion is said to have done little in practice to lengthen the duration of school life. The number of panchayat schools at the end of the year was 1,286 against 1,190 in the previous year. The total number of pupils in this class of institutions was 44,887.

Special education

285. The number of students undergoing training in Government training schools for masters increased from 8,737 to 8,874. There was a slight increase in the number of teachers of the higher elementary grade and slight reduction in the number of teachers of the lower elementary grade undergoing training as a result of the policy of eliminating teachers of the lower elementary grade and replacing them by teachers of the higher elementary grade. The number of candidates examined for the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination was 10,223, of whom 6,406 passed the examination. A class on co-operation with 40 students was opened in the Government Institute of Commerce. The Municipal Drawing Class at Vizianagram was closed during the year. There were 267 manual training classes with a strength of 36,458 at work at the end of the year as compared with 253 classes with a strength of 32,404 at the end of the previous year. There were also 41 manual training classes attached to the Madras Corporation elementary schools. Manual training has been made a compulsory subject in Group B of the revised Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme and a compulsory subject in the higher and lower elementary training schools.

Women's education

286. The number of institutions intended solely for Indian girls rose from 4,938 to 5,509 and their strength from 315,701 to 340,942. There were during the year 667,332 girls attending all grades

of institutions against 635,207 at the end of the previous year. In the five Arts Colleges for women the number of girls receiving instruction rose from 376 to 404. One hundred and thirty-nine girls were also reading in Arts Colleges for men and there were 64 girl students in the Government Medical Colleges. The strength of the 42 high and 28 middle schools for girls rose from 14,556 to 15,784. The total number of girls receiving secondary education was 18,837 against 17,267 in the previous year. The number of elementary schools for girls rose from 4,722 to 5,298 and their strength from 294,678 to 318,791. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 318,156 to 328,043. The number of Government training schools for women teachers increased from 28 to 37. There were also 20 aided training schools for women. The number of women undergoing training in all these schools increased from 2,379 to 2,694. The total expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls rose from Rs. 42·83 lakhs to Rs. 47·31 lakhs, to which public funds contributed 79·62 per cent and fees 4·06 per cent.

European education

287. The total number of pupils in the 80 European schools of all grades rose from 10,406 to 10,668. In the two technical schools for Europeans the number of pupils increased from 90 to 111. The number of teachers employed in European schools decreased from 746 to 735 owing partly to the reduction in grade of three schools. Out of the 180 candidates who appeared for the European High School examination 128 passed and out of the 334 for the Middle School examination 169 passed. The total expenditure on European education increased from Rs. 25·38 lakhs to Rs. 25·75 lakhs. Public funds contributed 33·1 per cent and fees 26·6 per cent.

Muhammadan education

288. The number of public institutions intended specially for Muhammadans rose from 3,692 to 3,902 and the number of pupils reading in them from 217,262 to 226,449. The number of private institutions decreased from 650 to 572 and their strength from 27,969 to 25,261. The number of Muhammadan students reading in Arts Colleges fell from 431 to 406. The total strength of the 17 secondary schools for Muhammadan boys and the

one for girls was 3,768. The number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians increased from 10,710 to 11,376. The two secondary schools for Mappillas continued during the year, but their strength decreased from 161 to 120. The total number of Mappilla students in secondary schools in the Malabar district, however, rose from 910 to 967. The number of Mappilla elementary schools for boys rose from 1,382 to 1,423 and their strength from 99,934 to 101,069. The number of girls' schools for Mappillas in the Malabar district increased from 87 to 123 and their strength from 4,315 to 5,800. There was some difficulty, however, in securing trained Mappilla women teachers. Elementary education was made compulsory in certain Mappilla centres. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education increased from Rs. 20·98 lakhs to Rs. 22·97 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 76·66 per cent and fees 2·25 per cent.

Education of backward classes

289. The number of public institutions for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras rose from 10,874 to 11,114. There was, however, a decrease in the number of private schools from 358 to 307. The number of Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra scholars in public schools increased by 8 per cent.

Education of aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes

290. The total number of pupils of the aboriginal and hill tribes in all classes of institutions was 20,074 against 21,767 in the previous year. The strength of the 19 Chenchu schools increased from 473 to 562. The provision of a midday meal apparently encouraged attendance. There were 76 schools for the hill and aboriginal tribes in the Nilgiris district. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes attending all elementary schools in this district increased from 3,951 to 4,006. There were also 182 pupils reading in secondary schools in this district. The number of special schools for pupils belonging to the criminal tribes was 411 with a strength of 17,225 as compared with 17,529 in the previous year. Progress is, however, slow as these tribes show little interest in the education of their children.

Education of defective children.

291. The strength of the eight institutions intended for educating blind, deaf and dumb and

other defective children increased from 362 to 385 during the year. Additional teachers were appointed to the staff of the School for the Blind, Palamcottah, and that of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Madras.

Miscellaneous

292. The four adult education classes attached to Government institutions at Coimbatore, Palghat, Saidapet and Rajahmundry continued to work satisfactorily. Adult education classes were run by non-official and honorary workers in fourteen centres as compared with nine in the previous year. At these centres instruction was given in the three R's and the reading of vernacular newspapers and books, while lectures on useful subjects such as health and co-operation were delivered by departmental officers and other visitors. At Udankudi in Tinnevelly district a women's section was also working. In addition, 64,274 pupils were studying in night schools. A large number of lantern lectures were delivered.

The scout movement showed considerable progress during the year and the number of scouts of all ranks increased from 13,000 to 13,517. Scouting is fast spreading into villages. Madras contributed fourteen scouts and scouters to the All-India contingent at the International Jamboree at Birkenhead in August 1929. The Girl Guide movement is also gaining in popularity. A company of Muhammadan Guides was formed for the first time.

Finance

293. The total expenditure on education decreased from Rs. 545·75 lakhs to Rs. 541·07 lakhs. Public funds contributed 65 per cent and private funds 35 per cent as compared with 63 and 37 per cent respectively in the previous year. The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 396·86 lakhs to Rs. 411·67 lakhs, but the indirect expenditure decreased from Rs. 148·88 lakhs to Rs. 129·35 lakhs. The indirect expenditure during 1928–29 was abnormal owing to the large grant paid to the Annamalai University. The provincial subsidies to local bodies, inclusive of the amounts placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils, and the Registrar-General of Panchayats for elementary education, rose from Rs. 137·97 lakhs to Rs. 148·28 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

[*Commissioner's Report for the year 1929–30*]

294. Eleven examinations were held during the year against twelve in the previous year. The total number of candidates registered for these examinations, which were held at 684 centres, was 46,238, of whom 43,827 were actually examined. The increase in the number of candidates was specially marked in the case of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, the Technical and the Special Test examinations. Particulars relating to each of the examinations are given below:—

Number.	Name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1	Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination	19,354	18,964	370
2	Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination	10,628	10,264	115
3	Deputy Inspectors' Test Examination ...	*217	*188	19
4	Government Technical Examinations ...	*10,248	*9,511	62
5	Public Examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit Schools	416	400	16
6	Special Test Examinations { June ...	*2,200	*1,783	27
	{ December ...	*2,477	*2,026	27
7	Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination	*114	*114	25
8	European School Examinations	520	514	20
9	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training (for men)	29	29	1
10	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training (for women) ...	9	9	1
11	Pandits' Training Certificate Examination.	26	25	1
	Total ...	46,238	43,827	684

*Number of subject-candidates.

Government accorded their approval to the revised Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme and effect was given to it in Form IV from June 1929. With a view to providing for the representation of the Annamalai University on the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board, Government increased the strength of the Board from 14 to 15. Sixty schools against 55 last year used the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination in non-language

subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the Public Examination. One hundred and sixteen pupils belonging to the depressed classes and 24 pupils who were dependents or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination without payment of fees.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

Pupils

295. The Board of Governors considered that the progress made during the year was most satisfactory. The Inspector of European Schools was favourably impressed with the work and good tone of the school. The total number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1930 was 502 (317 boys and 185 girls) which is 37 above the sanctioned strength. There were 350 children registered and awaiting admission. Thirty-one pupils were presented for the Cambridge Examinations and 18 passed, one with two Distinctions. Twelve boys entered for the 10 vacancies allotted to the school for Chepstow and 12 boys sat for the final examination of the Government Telegraph Department and all of them passed. Four out of the five boys who entered for the Air Craft Apprentices Examination passed. In addition, two girls passed the Government Middle School Examination and eleven girls passed the Trinity College of Music Examinations, three with honours.

Physical and military training

There were 31 members of the Auxiliary Force and 150 Cadets on the rolls. The school was congratulated by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India on attaining the 24th place amongst the best 100 Units of the Empire in the King's Trophy and Imperial Challenge Shields competitions. The school's record of games was good and the House tournaments were keenly contested. There are now 56 Girl Guides and 48 Blue Birds on the rolls and a company of Cadet Rangers has been started. The guides won the Theobald Shield for the third time.

Apart from an epidemic of mumps, the health of the school has improved. New quarters for the

Resident Medical Officer have been built adjoining the hospital. The hospitals are now a self-contained entity under the Resident Medical Officer, who has also arranged a new system of medical histories of all pupils. Health

296. The total income for the year was Rs. 3·58 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 3·64 lakhs. The deficit is mainly due to expenditure on passages and leave salary of the staff. The students of the Forest College have made a working plan of the estate and mapped it out into sections so that each block of bluegums may be systematically planted and cut about every 15 years. Finance

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS

[*Report of the Connemara Public Library for 1929–30; Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1929–30; Report on the Madras Record office for 1929–30; Statistical Abstract for British India—Printing Presses and Publications.*]

297. The number of books added to the Library was unusually large and included 677 standard works. A special grant of Rs. 1,500 was added to the annual grant of Rs. 3,000 for standard works and special grants were also made for the purchase of costly books dealing with art and archæology and for completing imperfect series of back numbers of periodicals. The revival of the "Bulletin" by the Museum has resulted in a large increase in the number of journals received in exchange. The work of classifying all the books and re-arranging them on a subject instead of an author basis was continued and the card catalogue was completed during the year and replaced the old bound catalogue for public reference. This catalogue is an index to authors only and the preparation of a subject catalogue has now been commenced. The number of readers increased from 27,619 in the previous year to 30,142 in 1929–30 and the number of volumes consulted from 39,650 to 41,200. Lending to residents in Madras City was commenced from 1st January 1930 and 1,321 volumes were lent before the end of March. Arrangements have also been made for lending to seven libraries throughout the Presidency. Connemara Public Library

Oriental Manuscripts Library

298. A larger use was made of the Library by the public in borrowing and consulting manuscripts and books. Four thousand five hundred and twenty visitors consulted 8,509 manuscripts and books against 4,197 visitors consulting 7,203 manuscripts and books in the previous year. In addition 102 manuscripts and 140 books were issued on loan to 55 persons and institutions. Sixty-two manuscripts were added to the Library during the year. The preparation and printing of the descriptive and triennial catalogues was continued and the printing of the commentary on the Brahmasiddhi was completed.

Educational associations and reading rooms

299. Educational associations and reading rooms increased both in numbers and in strength during the year. There were 2,349 teachers' associations with 111,311 members against 2,289 associations with 109,456 members in the previous year.

Madras Record Office

300. The additional block was occupied during the year and all the old records prior to 1857 were removed to this block. Collectorate records for the period 1821—1825, which were considered to be of historical and administrative importance, were received from 14 districts. The total number of requisitions received for papers and information from the Secretariat, Board of Revenue and other offices was 10,686, twenty-two of which involved prolonged search. Eleven references from district revenue officers about the destruction of records prior to 1857 were disposed of during the year. Twelve permanent attenders were engaged in repairing old volumes up to 1800 and they mended 153 volumes covering 13,954 sheets. Twelve temporary attenders were newly sanctioned and mended 161 bundles of loose papers consisting of 62,943 sheets of the Judicial and Revenue departments for the periods 1857—1859 and 1866—1869. In order to avoid the risk of losing sheets a binder was employed on the premises and bound 48 volumes.

Publications

Seven clerks were engaged in printing the old records of Fort St. George. The "Diary and

Consultation Books" for the years 1708 to 1719, the "Despatches from England" 1728–29 and the "Despatches to England" 1714—1718, 1719—1727 and 1727—1733 were issued during the year. The "Diary and Consultation Books" for the years 1720 to 1740, 1742 and 1743 and the "Despatches from England" 1730—1733 were under preparation. The volume "Expenses" of the Baramahal Records was issued and the volume "Money" was in proof stage.

Periodicals (1929) Statistics

301. During the year 1929, 309 newspapers were published of which 113 appeared in Madras City, 192 in the mufassal and 4 in Pondicherry and Karikal. Sixty-six were in English, 114 in Tamil, 48 in Telugu, 15 in Malayalam and 10 in Kanarese. Forty-six were bi-lingual or trilingual.

Topics

The subject most frequently discussed in the press was the reforms. The Parliamentary Commission, the memoranda of the various Provincial Governments to the Statutory Commission, the Nehru report and the report of the Central Committee were commented upon. There was discussion of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill, the Child Marriage Restraint Act and the advent of the Labour Government in Great Britain. The Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress, the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference at Vedaranniyam and the Madras Presidency Muslim Conference attracted attention. The report of the Butler Committee and the appointment of the Whitley Commission were discussed. The Afghan situation, the Egyptian situation and the problem of Indians in Kenya were the main features dealt with in foreign politics. The treatment of political prisoners was a frequent subject of discussion and the withdrawal of the recognition of Indian Medical degrees by the British Medical Council aroused comment.

Registration of books

302. During the year 3,540 books and 1,113 periodicals were registered against 3,732 books and 1,046 periodicals in the previous year. One thousand and ninety-one were in English and other European languages, 3,071 were in vernacular languages spoken in the Province, 122 were in

Indian classical languages and 369 were in more than one language. As usual the subject, "Religion", held the first place with about one-third of the total number of publications. Books dealing with "Language" accounted for 17 per cent. As many as 1,124 publications were for educational purposes.

The style and character of the publications were on the whole on progressive lines and the general tone unobjectionable.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

303. *Vide* pages 252 to 254 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Government Museum

304. During the year an adult female leathery turtle, 6 feet 6 inches in length, was added to the Zoological section. The re-arrangement of the Invertebrate gallery was continued. In the Anthropological section the collection of musical instruments has been re-arranged with extensive additions. The study of the physical anthropology of the Pariahs has been started. In the Numismatic section over 1,000 coins of the different dynasties have been catalogued and as a result more duplicate coins have been available for sale to the public. During the year 177 coins were presented and 12 gold mohurs purchased.

Publications

The illustrated guide to "The Flowering Plants of Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood" was published and has been well received both locally and abroad. The Museum "Bulletin" has been revived and is a convenient means of recording the results of investigations.

Demonstrations

The demonstrations to teachers were revived during the year and about 100 teachers expressed their desire to attend. The attendance was fair and those who came showed much interest in the demonstrations.

Meteorology (1929)

305. The Madras Daily Weather Report containing a statement of the meteorological elements for 25 representative stations was published

throughout the year. A third class observatory was opened at Vellore in January 1929. Port Blair and three stations in Ceylon were added early in the year to the list of stations reporting for the Madras Daily Weather Report. At the Madras Observatory a continuous record was maintained of the chief meteorological elements by self-recording instruments. The determination of the direction and velocity of upper winds at various heights above Madras was continued as in previous years by means of pilot balloon observations.

306. The Kodaikānal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar research work, but complete meteorological and seismometric records are also maintained. During the year 1929 the record of solar activity was continued as in former years. **Astronomy** Kodaikānal Observatory

The collection of spectroheliograms from foreign observatories for those days on which records could not be obtained at Kodaikānal was continued as part of the programme of the International Astronomical Union and the combined data have been taken into consideration in the work of compilation and discussion of statistics relating to prominence phenomena.

Photoheliograms were obtained on 340 days, spectroheliograms were obtained of the sun's disc in calcium light on 355 days, in hydrogen light on 295 days and of prominences on the limb in calcium light on 298 days. Besides these, the taking of prominence plates in hydrogen light was initiated as part of the daily programme and the total number of days on which these photographs were obtained was 248.

The sun in 1929 showed considerably less activity than in the previous year, the mean daily number of spots showing a decrease of 12 per cent and the mean daily numbers and areas of prominences showing a decrease of 23 and 29 per cent respectively. There was, however, a slight increase of 4 per cent over the year 1928 in the case of prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings in hydrogen light.

The mean daily numbers of sun spots visible during 1929 was 4·3 in the mean latitude of 10°·9 in the northern and 11°·7 in the southern hemisphere.

Compared with the year 1928, areas and numbers of prominences showed a decrease of 29 and 23 per cent respectively. The maximum of prominence activity was between 20° and 30° of latitude in both the hemispheres and the polar regions were practically free of prominence activity.

An eruptive prominence was photographed on the 5th September 1929 which reached a height of 13′ or nearly 567,000 km. above the chromosphere.

Madras Observatory

Star observations necessary for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India were made regularly as in the previous years. Wireless time signals broadcast from Calcutta, Colombo, Bordeaux and Rugby were observed daily for purposes of comparison with the local time determination. The Time Gun at Fort St. George failed on 25 occasions out of a total of 727, giving a percentage of success of 96·6. Bad tubes, contact on the line and faults in the firing apparatus were the chief causes of failure. The time ball at the harbour dropped correctly at 1 p.m. on all days except three. On all these three occasions it dropped correctly at 2 p.m. The 16 hours roll of signals was sent daily to the Central Telegraph Office for distribution as usual throughout the entire telegraph system of the country.

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

Archaeology

307. A sum of Rs. 28,689 was spent on conservation work in the Madras Presidency. Special repairs at a cost of Rs. 4,351 were carried out at Asoka's Rock Edict at Jaugada in the Ganjām District, the Ganjām Fort which was declared a protected monument in 1928, the Bhavanarayana temple at Bāpatla, Gooty Hill Fort, the Schwartz church at Tanjore, the Dutch Cemetery at Negapatam, Preston's Battery at Trichinopoly, and the Mahal at Gurramkonda. Rs. 24,338 was spent on the usual annual repairs consisting of petty structural works, removal of vegetation, upkeep of roads and pay of permanent watchmen.

The explorations at Nagarjunakonda in the Guntūr District were resumed during the year and further important discoveries were made. Two more stūpas, two monasteries, a number of inscriptions in Brahmi script and many more beautiful bas-reliefs were recovered. One of the stūpas contained a gold reliquary, two small gold coin-like medallions and the usual tiny gold lotus flowers which are always found with the relics in these Āndhra stūpas. The stūpa was built of brick and faced with white limestone panels of the usual kind and handsomely decorated with bas-reliefs illustrating scenes from the life of the Buddha. The second stūpa contained bone relics of the ox, deer and hare. The stūpa was of brick faced with carved limestone slabs, some of the sculptures being particularly good. This is not the only stūpa at Nagarjunakonda in which the bones of animals have been found. Most of them contained these curious relics, but all belonging to animals sacred to the Buddhists, that is, animals whose form the Buddha is said to have taken

during his previous births on earth. One of the slabs gives a beautiful representation of the Sasa Jātaka, when the Buddha assumed the form of a hare and gave his life in order that a Brahman beggar (Sakka in disguise) might have food. Several beautifully carved stone beams were found decorated with scenes from other popular Jātakas. An old quay or landing-stage was discovered on the river front, about 250 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth. This seems to indicate that in the second century A.D., the Krishna river was navigable right down to the sea. We know that at this period there was a brisk trade between certain parts on the East Coast and Rome and towns such as Masulipatam and Ghantasala, in the Kistna delta, are actually mentioned by Roman historians as important trade centres of Southern India. The classical style observable in some of the sculptures and the two gold medallions mentioned above point to the same conclusion. The explorations will be completed in December 1930. It has not yet been decided whether the sculptures are to be preserved on the spot or removed to the Madras Museum.

Epigraphy

308. The Epigraphical Branch of the Archæological Survey Department examined and copied 618 inscriptions on stone and two on copper-plates during the year. These inscriptions belong to several dynasties which held sway in Southern India. The earliest of them is a Kanarese record written in the archaic Kannada script of about the 8th century A.D. and was secured at Hattiyangadi in Coondapoor taluk, South Kanara district. It purports to remit half the tax on the settlements of the *Settis* (merchants) due to the *Nakaras* (Merchant Guilds) of Purigere in the kingdom of Pulinnarasa, apparently a chief of the Pulindas, who, like the Śabaras, were a wild aboriginal tribe living around the Vindhyas and along the Narmadā. The Puligere of this inscription seems to be identical with Purigere Three-hundred or the country that lay within the limits of the present Dharwar district of the Bombay Presidency. It is not known who king Pulinnarasa was. The

name, whether epithetical or personal, is now met for the first time. Examination of other Kanarese inscriptions copied from this taluk brings to light a new ruler named Kāṭarasa who, on palæographic grounds, may be assigned to about the 12th century A.D. This year's collection contains two Vatteluttu records of about the 9th century A.D. Both were copied from Erukkangudi in Rāmnād district and belong to a Pāndya king Śadaiymāran who according to the description given in one of them, is possibly identical with king Śrīmāra Śrī vallabha of the bigger Śinnamanūr Plates. These inscriptions mention several pious deeds of Iluppaikkudi-kilavan, the chief of Iruñchōla-nādu who was a powerful feudatory of the Pāndya king. Of the Chōla inscriptions, copied in the year, the one from Pillaippākkam in Chingleput district, which belongs to the reign of Parāntaka I, is specially interesting as it supplies useful information about the village administration of the Chōla period of South Indian History. The Vatteluttu record lying at Eramam in Chirakkāl taluk in Malabar belongs to a hitherto unknown ruler called Kandan Kārivarman *alias* Irāmakuta-Mūvar of the Mūshika dynasty. Of the Vijaya-nagara records the two inscriptions, dated in the Saka year 1464 and found at Handādi in Udipi taluk, South Kanara district, are important as they furnish epigraphical evidence showing that Vēnkatādrirāya-Mahārāya, son of Achyutarāya, succeeded his father and actually ruled at Vijaya-nagara though his reign lasted only for a short time. A few more noteworthy inscriptions of this dynasty were copied in this district. In dates they range between the Śaka years 1282 and 1482. They are interesting as they contain the names of certain Governors of Bārakūru, not known before.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

309. *Vide* pages 259 to 262 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

On 1st January 1928 the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure came into operation and on 1st March 1930 the legal union between the Church of England and the Church of England in India was dissolved. On the latter date the dioceses of Tinnevelly and Dornakal, which had been under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Madras since their establishment, became independent dioceses.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Church of England
Diocese of Madras

310. On 31st March 1930 there were 91 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. One chaplain was granted leave out of India and owing to the retirement of one senior chaplain, there was a vacancy on the establishment which was filled up at the end of the year. During the year three Europeans and three Indians were ordained as deacons and two Europeans were ordained as priests by the Bishop. Eleven clergymen were licensed to officiate either as chaplains, English missionaries or Indian pastors. The additional portion of the burial ground at St. Thomas' Mount was consecrated on 26th September 1929. Alms and other offerings made through the clergymen ministering to English congregations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,367, excluding those of Christ Church, Madras.

In this diocese there were nine European missionaries and 92 Indian clergymen. Three clergymen were receiving allowances from Government and two clergymen were licensed to officiate during the year. Seven persons were ordained as priests. Diocese of Tinnevelly

In this diocese there were 13 European missionaries and 96 Indian clergymen. Two clergymen were receiving allowances from Government. Six persons were ordained as deacons and 10 persons as priests. Diocese of Dornakal

311. The establishment of the Church of Scotland consisted of the Presidency Senior Chaplain and one Chaplain in Bangalore. Clergymen of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society acted in Secunderabad, Wellington and the Anamalais. Church Scotland

STATIONERY

312. The value of stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year 1929–30 was Rs. 3,91,729 (English Stores Rs. 2,83,105 and Indian Stores Rs. 1,08,624) against Rs. 5,51,657 (English Stores Rs. 3,90,569 and Indian Stores Rs. 1,61,088) in 1928–29. Opening balance

The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 12,30,474 (English Stores Rs. 8,12,755 and Indian Stores Rs. 4,17,719) against Rs. 9,97,515 (English Stores Rs. 6,38,591 and Indian Stores Rs. 3,58,924) in 1928–29. Receipts

The total value of stores issued during the year amounted to Rs. 13,02,645 (English Stores Rs. 8,90,314 and Indian Stores Rs. 4,12,331) against Rs. 11,57,443 (English Stores Rs. 7,46,055 and Indian Stores Rs. 4,11,388) in 1928–29. Issues

The value of stationery debited to Local Funds, etc., and of stationery issued on payment during the year amounted to Rs. 31,275 against Rs. 38,273 in 1928–29. Local funds

The value of closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 3,19,558 (English Stores Rs. 2,05,546 and Indian Stores Rs. 1,14,012) against Rs. 3,91,729 (English Stores Rs. 2,83,105 and Indian Stores Rs. 1,08,624) in 1928–29. Closing balance

GOVERNMENT PRESS

Finance

313. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,49,025 against Rs. 2,41,731 in the previous year, the variation being due to the increased credit on account of the value of types manufactured for renewal and replacement. The net expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,39,150 as compared with Rs. 9,16,712 (revised) in the previous year. The variation was entirely due to the decrease in the provision under depreciation and to the increased deduction on account of cost of stores obtained from England.

Publications

314. Acts and books to the stock value of Rs. 44,875 were added during the year and sales, including those of the commission agents, amounted to Rs. 28,152. The sales effected through agents amounted to Rs. 5,821 as compared with Rs. 4,577 in the previous year. The value of repealed Acts and obsolete publications written off during the year was Rs. 3,123. Free issues amounted in value to Rs. 59,040 against Rs. 53,678 in the previous year, the increase being due to the distribution during the year of a number of volumes of Records of Fort St. George. The total number of books, gazettes, papers, etc., supplied, apart from sales, was 427,328 including 40,695 copies of Government Proceedings and other papers placed at the disposal of the press.

Printing and binding

315. The total work charges in respect of printing and binding amounted to Rs. 9,34,951, the cost of paper and binding materials to Rs. 2,38,321 and the cost of maps, stereos and blocks to Rs. 17,489.

Miscellaneous

316. The total output in the typefoundry during the year was 115,304 lb. consisting of foundry type and quotations, mono-type cast types, mono-type lead and rule material and stereo and electro plates. The expenditure on the supply of, and repairs to, rubber stamps amounted to Rs. 5,004. The total number of covers and forms printed for supply during the year was 217 millions against 167 millions in the previous year.

Plant to the value of Rs. 2,55,989 was added during the year. The book value of the plant

after deducting depreciation, at the close of the year was Rs. 14,28,456. The closing balance of the stock of stores was Rs. 1,64,681 as compared with Rs. 1,80,466 in the previous year, the decrease being due to a smaller stock of paper on hand at the end of the year.

Printing bills on account of Government work executed at private presses passed during the year amounted to Rs. 24,189 against Rs. 3,804 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the printing of electoral rolls and public health propaganda posters. The value of bills checked for private bodies was Rs. 51,277 against Rs. 53,414 in the previous year.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1929)

[*Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department; Statistical Abstract for British India—Medico-legal investigations*]

General

317. The total number of cases and articles examined during 1929 was 1,688 cases with 5,844 articles against 2,110 cases with 6,076 articles in 1928. There was a decrease in the number of articles examined under human and animal poisoning cases and general analyses. The total work of the department was however much above the average for the past five years.

Medico-legal analyses

Human poisoning

318. Three hundred and fourteen human poisoning cases involving the examination of 1,790 articles were investigated and poison was detected in 135 cases. There was a greater use of dhatura with criminal intention mostly for robbery. Mercury was found in 18 cases, opium in 16, atropine (which includes dhatura) in 16 and arsenic and oleander in 12 cases each.

Animal poisoning

Thirty-five cases with 142 articles were examined during the year. Poison was detected in 10 cases. The use of arsenic in poisoning animals is on the decrease while oleander is being resorted to more frequently.

Stain cases

There were 731 cases involving 3,210 articles alleged to be stained with blood, semen, gonococci,

etc., examined against 656 cases with 2,839 articles in 1928. The number of stain cases is increasing year by year.

General analyses

319. Five hundred and eighty-four articles were examined in 1929 against 1,084 in 1928 and 755 in 1927.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Institutions

320. There were 3,594 charitable institutions in the Presidency with a total income of Rs. 24,61,051, 20 muras of rice and 1,086 bags of paddy. Of these, 2,267 institutions were maintained entirely by endowments of land and money and subscriptions and donations from the general public, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 11·6 lakhs. Three hundred and fifty-nine institutions were supported by Government at a cost of Rs. 3·33 lakhs and 226 institutions were maintained partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 5·13 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 742 institutions, costing Rs. 4·55 lakhs, devolved wholly or in part on local bodies.

The purpose served by 2,236 of the institutions was the relief of travellers. Of these, 1,041 were for the general public, 1,148 for Hindus, 45 for Muhammadans and 2 for Europeans and East Indians. Five hundred and twelve institutions were for the relief of Brahmans, 471 of them being entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 704, while 44 were for orphans, the blind, the deaf and lepers. The aggregate number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 18,545,837.

Triplicane Langarkhana

321. The receipts of the Triplicane Langarkhana, including an opening balance of Rs. 234-4-2 amounted to Rs. 5,295-7-10 against Rs. 5,128-5-3 in the previous year. The daily average number of paupers who received help from the institution was 187 against 177 in the previous year.

322. The total number of admissions in 1929–30 was 112 against 116 in 1928–29. Admission in many cases had to be refused as the maximum number of inmates to be dieted daily had been fixed at not more than 75. There is a proposal to raise the maximum number to 100. The average daily number of inmates rose from 55·2 to 66·7. The average daily cost of diet per pauper was As. 3–1 in 1929–30 against As. 3–3 in 1928–29. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 11,971 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,878. Direct purchase of supplies has resulted in a fall in the cost of diet per head and about Rs. 5,500 has been saved during the past two years. Monegar Choultry

323. The daily average number of out-door paupers receiving rice was 146·25 in 1929-30 against 141·5 in 1928–29. The cost of the rice distributed amounted to Rs. 3,501 against Rs. 3,540 in the previous year. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 5,872 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,838. Raja of Venkatagiri Choultry

TOWN PLANNING (1929)

[*Annual Report of the Director of Town Planning for the year 1929*]

324. The progress made by local bodies in the preparation and execution of town-planning schemes was not very satisfactory. Out of the 81 municipal councils and the Madras Corporation, only 39 had taken up the preparation of town-planning schemes by the end of 1929 and out of the 33 local boards, to whose areas the Town Planning Act had been extended, only 11 had taken up this work. Ten schemes were sanctioned by Government during 1929, bringing the total number sanctioned by the end of the year to 27. Five of these schemes have been completely carried out. Seventeen schemes have been submitted by municipal councils and are pending sanction and 70 other town-planning schemes were under preparation by municipal councils and 12 by local boards. Vizagapatam, Mangalore and Coimbatore municipal councils have town-planning schemes ready General

for almost the whole of the unbuilt areas within their limits. The schemes yet to be sanctioned are on the average for larger areas than those already sanctioned and several of them involve land acquisition. On the other hand the schemes submitted by Vizagapatam and Mangalore and those to be submitted by some other municipalities are designed to control the development of the towns as contemplated in the Act. The interim development within the scheme areas, where rapid growth is taking place, is being successfully controlled in Coimbatore but is neglected in other municipalities.

Town Planning Act

325. During the year the Town Planning Amendment Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council and has since become law as Act No. II of 1930. The Act now makes compulsory the submission of a general town-planning scheme for all lands in all municipalities and their vicinity in order that the lines of development of a town as a whole may be settled in a general scheme, leaving detailed development of particular areas to be filled in later. The removal of the distinction between built up and unbuilt up areas makes town-planning possible for all areas and town improvement is now included in town-planning. Provision is also made for a comprehensive housing programme and for advances for house building.

Industrial areas

326. One of the most important aspects of town-planning is the setting apart in towns of special areas for industrial buildings. Such areas have been located and approved in 41 towns but much work has yet to be done.

Town Planning Fund

327. Although all receipts of a local authority under the Act must form a separate Town Planning Fund and all expenditure has to be debited to that fund, only 17 municipal councils have been maintaining such a fund.

Other work

328. Thirty-five extension, improvement, park development and other schemes have been taken up by municipal councils during the year and one scheme was prepared for the Pollachi Taluk Board and another for the Government servants' housing scheme at Ootacamund. One hundred schemes

have been furnished by the department for housing poor classes. Nine public building schemes have been examined and modified or approved by the department. Civic surveys for 14 municipalities and one union have been in progress during the year. Reports have been completed in four cases. Twelve other municipal councils have agreed to take up civic survey.

Expenditure

329. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 26,209.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT

330. The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1930 is shown in the following table :—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointments.	Non-gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	659	3,992	10,212	1,391
Non-Brahman Hindus	348	2,278	8,048	35,595
Depressed Classes	...	9	94	1,659
Muhammadans	74	364	1,838	11,005
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians	457	485	... 87	62
Indian Christians	130	625	1,357	2,393
Others	12	... 8	22	231

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